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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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FOCSANY CAPTURED BY GERMANS; 3,910 TROOPS PRISONERS

Vast Operation Between Putna and Ojtuz Routs Russo-Rumanians

MILCOVA STORMED

Mountain Positions Lost, Second Line, Focsany To Jarestea, Broken

SERETH REACHED

Germans Hold 20 Miles Of South Bank; Relief Offensive Succeeds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8. (By Wireless).—A German official communique reports lively artillery duels near Riga. The Russians strongly attacked west of the Riga-Mitau road and extended their gains of the 5th in the region of the Aa River.

The message continues: We pursued and defeated the Russians near Focsany. We pushed back the enemy between the Putna Valley and the Ojtuz Valley, drove the Russo-Rumanian forces from their fortified mountain positions at Odobesti, in the direction of Putna, stormed their position at Milcova, pierced the enemy's second line between Focsany and Jarestea, crossed the Focsany-Bolotesti road, captured Focsany and took 3,910 prisoners and three guns.

Russians Take Village

A Russian official communique reports: We captured a village northwest of Tirul Swamp and some trenches south-west of Babit Lake. We have taken 800 prisoners since the 5th and repulsed fierce counter-attacks. Our troops displayed extraordinary endurance and unrestrained bravery.

We drove back the enemy's columns southward of Krovo. Following a bombardment by the enemy and three gas-waves, the enemy pressed back the Rumanians north-west of Focsany until the arrival of our reserves.

Enemy attacks in the region of the Sereth were completely unsuccessful.

As a result of the retreat of the Russo-Rumanian forces from Braila, the enemy have reached the Lower Sereth and hold the south bank for nearly twenty miles from its confluence with the Danube. It was above this point that the Russians made what a German communique describes as a great relief offensive, on a front of fifteen miles, as the result of which the Russians pushed back the enemy's line for nearly ten miles from the Sereth.

The Austro-German attack down the valleys of Moldavia continues to make progress. Here, General Gerok's troops, in the Susitza Valley, twenty-five miles north of the western end of the Sereth lines, have reached Racosa, half-way down the mountain slopes to the Sereth.

Winterhalter Quits The Fleet To Join General Navy Board

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 9.—It transpires that Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, who has been ordered to hand over the command of the United States Asiatic Fleet to Rear-Admiral A. M. Knight, has been called to Washington to join the General Navy Board.

GERMANS SHELL YPRES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening: Last night, we drove back three attempts to approach our lines south-east of Souchez. We effectively bombarded the enemy's positions eastward of Les Boeufs, on both sides of the Ancre and eastward of Neuve Chapelle. The Germans heavily shelled Ypres.

ROME CONFERENCE DECIDES REPLY TO GREEK COMPLAINTS

Orders Prompt Compliance With All Demands In Forty-Eight Hours

TACTICS QUERIED

Daily Mail Voices Opinion Occupation of Macedonia Is Undesirable

DANGER TOO BIG

Army Open to Treacherous Attack, While Navy Is Over-Burdened

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 9.—Reuter's Agency is informed that the Greek Government has handed a statement to the Allies, pointing out the difficulties of complying with certain of their demands.

The Times understands that a fresh Allied Note, drafted in Rome, has been despatched to Athens. It is understood that it demands prompt compliance with all the previous demands made by the Allies, within forty-eight hours.

The Daily Mail condemns the Allies' occupation of Macedonia and contends that, though it may be desirable to hold Salonica itself, anything beyond that is doubtful. It points out the danger of a treacherous attack by the Greeks, says that the expedition is absorbing an enormous tonnage of shipping and making serious demands on the navy and declares that British and French military opinion is strongly opposed to the expedition and advocates concentration in the west.

Hughes Can't Attend Imperial Conference

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 8.—It is now certain that Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia, will not be able to attend the Imperial Conference and Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia, will probably be asked to represent the Commonwealth. It is reported that Mr. Hughes has communicated with the Imperial Government, fully setting out the position of Australia regarding the conference. It is expected that the Federal Elections will be held in April, with a view to ending the unsatisfactory political situation for Mr. Hughes.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 11
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Jan. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Jan. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Atsuta M. Jan. 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Jan. 16

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Jan. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Nippon M. Jan. 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 31
Per T.K.K. s.s. Persia M. Feb. 3

For Europe:—

Per P. & O. s.s. Somali Jan. 13
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Jan. 18
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa M. Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of November 29 was due at Hongkong on Jan. 8, and here on Jan. 12. Left Haiphong on January 6, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The American mail is due here on or about Saturday, January 13, per T.K.K. s.s. Persia Maru.

The French mail of November 29 was due at Hongkong yesterday, and here on January 13. Will leave Hongkong today, per M.M. s.s. Porthos.

The French mail of Dec. 24 is due at Hongkong on January 29, and here on February 2. Left Port Said on January 1.

Use Germany as Argument Against Confucianism Being State Religion for China

Opposition believe it would Overthrow Republic; Bring Parliamentary Debate to Abrupt Termination

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 9.—The constitution conference yesterday discussed the adoption of a State religion. The interest taken in this question is shown by the numerous telegrams received on the subject, which are said to amount to some 13,000.

Opposition speakers instanced the religious struggle in Germany as an example of attempting to adopt a State religion and also stated that the Republic was the gift of Western civilisation, with which Confucianism did not agree. If a State religion was adopted, it might some day be used to overthrow the Republic.

The debate had proceeded for some time when a proposal to end the discussion was approved and a ballot was then taken, but, owing to a number of members leaving the House after voting, thus destroying the quorum, the announcement of the result had to be postponed till the next meeting. It is believed, however, that the Opposition votes are in the majority.

Political circles in Peking are considerably interested in the proceedings at Nanking, where a number of prominent officials and politicians are gathered to congratulate Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang on the occasion of his birthday. It is stated that the opportunity will be taken to hold a conference to discuss important questions connected with the present political situation.

An important meeting was held at the Ministry of Finance, yesterday, to discuss a scheme proposed by Dr. Chen Chin-tao for the establishment of a uniform National Treasury system, in order to overcome the inconvenience of the present system, whereby, in many provinces, the functions of the National Treasury are entrusted to native banks.

An official report from Changsha says that, on the night of the 6th, a bomb was thrown into the house of Chang Chien, the Tuchun's Chief of Staff, who, fortunately, was absent. The culprit escaped. The case is being investigated.

The situation in Hunan is reported to be generally peaceful, though many rumors are being circulated, alleging that trouble is impending. It is thought that the bomb outrage is connected with this campaign, which is being conducted against Tuchun Tan Yen-kai.

British Volunteers Replaced by Germans In Chinese Customs

Teuton Capital Also Flowing Freely, Says F. W. Wile; He Urges Allied Action

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—Lecturing in London, Mr. F. W. Wile, the former Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail, declared that Germans have filled many appointments in the Chinese Maritime Customs vacated by Britons who have enlisted. German capital is flowing freely into China, in order to obtain concessions and the Germans have acquired many newspapers in China. He urged immediate joint action by the Allies in these matters.

SMELTING OF CASH

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, January 8.—The House of Representatives will hold its first meeting after the New Year tomorrow, when the first Bill on the agenda is the Paoli Syndicate loan agreement, whereby a syndicate organised by the United Chambers of Commerce will lend the Government $5,000,000 and receive privileges for smelting the copper cash which was originally spoken of as a substitute for the mining privileges granted to the Japanese Asiatic Development Company in connection with its loan.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has invited the Entente Ministers to a dinner on the 9th inst., when the Premier, Tuan Chi-jui and a number of Cabinet members will be present. The Ministers of the Central Powers will be entertained at a later date.

18 FROZEN TO DEATH

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chinkiang, China, Jan. 8.—We are having the coldest weather for years. All the canals are frozen and there is a great deal of suffering. Last night eighteen men froze to death in the beggars' refuge. Others are freezing here and there over the city. Very little is being done for these people. Free rice is being distributed to some extent.

BOMB NABRESINA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—(By wireless).—An Italian official communique reports: There have been vigorous artillery actions on the whole front. One of our aeroplanes flew over Trieste and dropped 200 kilograms of explosives on Nabresina station and the region of Mont Querceto.

Rudinger is Still At Large; Germans Deny Any Interest In Case

Declared to Have Left Refuge He Sought in Sinza Rd., But Whereabouts Are Mystery

He made himself thin air into which he vanished, such is the Shakespearian manner in which the disappearance of St. Piero Rudinger, is explained by those who guarded the roads and approaches to the house on Sinza road where the fugitive from the Austrian consulate took refuge. No-one has said exactly where he is now domiciled but several amateur sleuths ventured the statement yesterday that he is in the French Concession with friends.

So far as the German Consulate General is concerned, one of the officials said yesterday that their only part in his removal from the American jail was the loan of one of their court officials who acted as interpreter for the policemen who were assigned to deliver him to the Austrian Consulate General.

When questioned as to whether Rudinger's articles published anonymously in the press had influenced the assistance given the Austrians in the transfer of the prisoner, the officials said that nothing had come to their notice regarding Rudinger's conduct, since he was of Austrian nationality and one in whom they had no concern.

SOYEDA EDITS HOCHI

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, January 8.—Mr. Juichi Soyeda, ex-President of the Railway Board, has assumed the chief editorship of the Hochi, a popular morning and evening newspaper, with a large circulation, succeeding Mr. Minoura, a former Cabinet member. Mr. Soyeda is widely known in England and America. He is a deep student of international affairs and politics, a practical financier and an advanced modern scholar. His connection with one of the leading newspapers is welcomed as an interesting development and is believed to have great significance.

FREEZE WRECKS BOATS

It is reported that owing to the cold weather and the water freezing, a great number of Chinese boats have been wrecked in the inner creeks and rivers.

The Weather

Fine and milder weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 38.7 and the minimum 14.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 45.7 and 42.6.

General Yang Not Going To Chekiang Until January 30

Gen. Yang Shan-teh, New Tuchun of Chekiang

Meanwhile, Part of His General Staff and Some Northern Troops Have Preceded Him.

General Yang Shan-teh, the newly appointed Military Governor of Chekiang is a native of Anhui and a graduate of the famous Peiyang Military Academy. He was appointed Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang after the assassination of Admiral Tseng Ju-cheng and maintained excellent order during the critical time following on the declaration of the independence of Chekiang last April.

We are informed by the Secretary of the Defence Commissioner of Shanghai and Sungkiang, that General Yang Shan-teh, new Tuchun of Chekiang, will not go to Hangchow until after the memorial service for his mother. This will take place on January 29.

Few northern troops have as yet been despatched to Hangchow and these are the personal guards of General Yang's General Staff and were sent by General Yang on last Sunday. The guards were ordered not to enter the city, so as to avoid misunderstandings with the native troops.

Following is a list of the Northern troops sent to Fengchen, on the boundary between Kiangsu and Chekiang:

Three battalions of infantry, one battalion of artillery, one battalion of cavalry and one engineering brigade, all of the Fourth Division, under the command of General Yang. These left Shanghai on Monday evening and yesterday morning to meet the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth battalions of the northern troops at Sungkiang. All of them will camp temporarily at Fengchen.

It is said that all these troops, about 5,000 in number, have been under the command of General Yang for a period of 6 years.

The attitude of the Chekiang people, from a general point of view, seems to have changed in the last twenty-four hours. Instead of opposing General Yang, many communities, including the Chamber of Commerce and scholars, have petitioned General Yang to assume his office at an early date.

General Lu Yuen-hsiang, the newly promoted Defence Commissioner of Shanghai-Sungkiang, paid a visit to General Yang, at the Arsenal, yesterday, to arrange for taking over the office.

Troops Go Into Camp

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Hangchow, January 8.—More than 3,000 of General Yang's northern troops have just arrived and are encamped near Lingping, some 50 li from this city. These soldiers are kept under strict discipline. About half of them have been ordered to leave for Hangchow tomorrow to be stationed here. The military officials are arranging accommodations for them.

General Yang himself is expected to arrive in the city tomorrow with another 5,000 soldiers. He will temporarily make his headquarters at the local military campus near the Wu Ling Gate.

For a while it was rumored that serious opposition would be set in motion against the northern soldiers, but assurances from reliable sources indicate that the local troops will not display any feeling against their northern brothers. It is most gratifying to observe that General Yang's immediate administration will be characterised by peace and harmony of service.

Measures have been taken by a number of influential people here to request the Central Government to retain General Lu, the retiring Tuchun, as the Civil Governor. To this end several telegrams have been sent and several mass meetings held. At present it is impossible to say whether there will be any success attending this move for Chekiang's rule by Chekiang men. In the meanwhile General Yang will also act as the head of the civil administration.

Motor Cars Too Big Luxury, Says Times

Wants Imperial Action To Release British Ships From Burden of Carrying

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—The Times' shipping correspondent draws attention to the use of British tonnage to convey motor-cars and urges that all parts of the Empire ought to consider whether imports of motor-cars are essential in war-time.

Villa is Making Bid For Support of U. S.

Stipulates On Raising Of Embargo On Arms And Withdrawal of Troops

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 9.—It is stated that Villa, the Mexican outlaw leader, is making a big bid for the support of the United States. The raising of the embargo on arms and the withdrawal of General Pershing's troops from Mexico are amongst his conditions.

GERMANY FEARFUL OF STARVING, SAYS NEW YORK TIMES

Asserts Peace Note Direct Result of the British Blockade

SCARCITY PROVED

Essen Protests at Move To Restrict Potatoes To Two Pounds Weekly

BATOCKI SCORED

Berlin Municipality Calls For More Equitable Distribution of Food

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 7.—The New York Times declares that the reason for the German peace Note is the apprehension of starvation as a result of the British blockade.

Amsterdam, January 8.—The German newspapers testify to the growing scarcity in Germany. The Frankfurter Zeitung says that Germany now is practically self-dependent for milk and butter, while cheese has disappeared.

The Cologne Gazette states that further restrictions of potatoes to 3 lbs. a week are necessary. The Municipality of Essen has protested against this.

At a meeting of the Berlin Municipality, the policy of Herr Batocki, the Food Controller, was denounced, his critics including the Burgomaster, Herr Werouth, who dwelt on the scarcity of milk and potatoes. The Council passed a resolution urging the Government to secure a more equitable distribution of food, less favoring the people living in the country districts.

The Bavarian Ministry has ordered hotel-keepers to cease feeding foreigners.

London, January 8.—Reuter's Agency announces that comments on the draft of the reply to President Wilson have been received from the various Allied Governments, but the reply will not be despatched to Washington for several days.

The Times, in an editorial, says that, after the Kaiser's Army Order, any talk of peace is simply silly. The only way to peace is to inflict a decisive military defeat on the enemy. "It is all-important that we steadily increase our superiority on the western front and do not run risks by dissipating our efforts."

AVIATORS TO BATTLE AT MANILA CARNIVAL

U. S. Army Flying Men Will Put Up Realistic Episode In Military Program

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 9.—A highly exciting and realistic item has been included in the attractions for the forthcoming Manila carnival, arrangements having been made for army aviators to reproduce a battle in the air as a part of the military program.

Will Make New Start On China Constitution

Their Differences Settled, Chinputang and Kuomintang Meet Today

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 9.—A satisfactory settlement of the dispute between the Chinputang and Kuomintang having been reached, the constitutional conference will again discuss tomorrow the provincial system.

Lieutenant-General Aoki is expected in Peking at the end of this month, when, probably, his agreement as Military Advisor to the President will be signed.

The Cabinet, at this morning's meeting, discussed the Chenchiatung affair. Wu Ting-fang will have another conference this afternoon.

RETURNED STUDENTS AT RECEPTION OF SHANGHAI MISSION ASSOCIATION

Mr. Arthur Rugh's Appeal That China's 'New Factor' May Not Be Neglected

The Returned Student in China was the subject considered at the Shanghai Missionary Association last evening. The members of the Association and a large group of returned students were the guests of the Association at the reception held previous to the formal portion of the program. The session was held in the Free Christian Church and the ladies of that church were the hostesses.

The Shanghai Glee Club, an organisation of forty Chinese young men and women under the leadership of Mr. R. G. Dowie, sang at the opening of the program. Prayer was offered by Dr. W. P. Chen, managing editor of the Christian Advocate and Mr. E. W. Thwing led in prayer. The first paper, written by Mr. Arthur Rugh, national college secretary of the Y.M.C.A., was read by Mr. C. W. Harvey. It dealt with the returned student in China and, in part, said:—

That this Missionary Association has devoted this meeting to a consideration of the Chinese student abroad and at home again is significant of two obvious facts: First, that the number and character of the men and women educated in alien lands and returned to China have become a new factor—I had almost said a new class—in Chinese society, for they have in the main proved their capacity and their worth in public service and therefore those who would understand some of the forces at work in changing China, must not neglect the Returned Student, as he is called. Second, that from the government down through all walks of Chinese life the returned man or woman is sought after to direct, or to assist in, realising the potentialities of this nation.

It is not surprising therefore that this Association should seek, in common with other Christian agencies to utilise, relate, and co-operate the Returned Student in its interests. The two facts I have just stated, namely, the proved capacity of the Returned Student, and the general realisation of his need, have naturally suggested two approaches to a study of him at this time. What has he done that marks him out now as a force and, as the years advance, as an increasingly positive power in the gradual remolding of China, and what can be done to further his usefulness to his country in general and in particular to the cause of Christ on this continent?

In taking up the record of the achievements of Returned Students I can only summarise a few of the outstanding names and events which are more or less a matter of common knowledge, for data on the subject are neither abundant nor precise, and the record here is largely of men returned from Europe and America, for of those returned from Japan the statistics are few and unreliable.

There are now over 1,100 returned students employed at Peking, 900 of whom are in government offices. Of these 900 over a score are filling billets in the Ministries, starting with Dr. Wu Ting-fang of London University and several counselors in the Foreign Office, Dr. Chen Chin-tao of Yale at the Exchequer and with him there are two Columbia graduates as experts on audit and the budget. In the Navy Department Admiral Tsai Ting-kan of a mid-western college is assisting the Minister. The Vice-Minister of Justice is an American graduate, while the Minister hails from a Japanese college.

His principal colleagues in the present task of drafting the permanent Constitution are leaders of the Parliamentary Committee, while the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission to Codify the Laws of the Country are American graduates. Then there are heads of departments too numerous to name, and in the various administrative boards. The Director-General of the Government Railways is a Cornell alumni, while the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Army came from Japan and the Presidents of the several government colleges and universities and the managers of the government banks are all returned students.

In Parliament Mr. C. T. Wang as Vice-Speaker of the Senate and recently re-elected by his constituents, is a tower of strength in smoothing over party differences and in engineering several progressive bills through the two houses. Comparing the 900 men now employed in Peking alone and the 200 to 300 men in the provincial capitals, with the scarcely more than a hundred returned students scattered throughout the country under the Manchus, it is evident that the returned student has, under the Republic, come into his own. In this connection I recall the toast which the Hon. Tong Shao-yi drank to the students gathered at his Special Embassy in Washington in 1909: "Gentlemen, may we meet again in the future Parliament of China." That this will soon be the case we shall see when there will be elected to the next Parliament the men of practical education who have made themselves felt in all localities of the country.

In the field of politics it is well-known that the President of China, although he is strictly speaking no politician, General Li Yuan-hung studied for some years in Japan, and after the Revolution of 1911, there were no less than eight military governors who were returned students. In the matter of party leadership, the pre-eminent figure is Tong Shao-yi, a statesman whose diplomatic skill, administrative capacity, wide experience and patriotism have been repeatedly proved and recognised even by his opponents. Columbia University is proud of claiming him as an alumni, along with his brilliant son-in-law Mr. Koo, the envoy at Washington, who at the age of 32, has already won the soubriquet: the "Koo d'Etat of China." In the realm of diplomacy such men as Lu Cheng-hsiang, educated in Germany, Liang Tun-yen trained in Yale, Alfred Sze of Cornell, and W. W. Yen of Virginia have long since won their spurs.

In the second lecture, on the same subject, it was stated that four members of the present cabinet are returned students, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Navy, and Finance, and the Director of Railways. The presidents of the leading government colleges and 930 positions of influence in Peking alone were held by men who were trained abroad.

The second paper was read by Dr. H. C. Mei, a graduate of Columbia University, now connected with the American Court for China.

His paper was greeted with applause and a general vote of thanks was given.

Germans Repairing Rumanian Oil-Wells

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: Berlin, January 5.—In the Rumanian petroleum establishments, which were damaged by the "British destroying committee," work will be resumed again in a few weeks, as the repairs have already progressed. In the meantime, the stocks of kerosene and benzine which were captured are more than sufficient. Large stocks, containing tanks, tug-boats and a tank-car, fell into the hands of the conquerors.

At Camina, three benzine tanks, containing 2,000 car-loads, were captured undamaged. Large stocks of kerosene were also captured in Constanza. The kerosene is pumped from Constanza through a pipe line to Czernavoda and from there into tug-boats, which carry the petroleum on the Danube to Regensburg in Germany.

Big quantities of lubricating oils, which are of great importance for German war industries, have likewise been captured. The refinery industry was only slightly damaged by the British. In Compina, the establishments were in running order again already after one week. The Standard Refinery in Ploesci started working again immediately after the occupation.

Shipping Bulletins

Just a few hours before the time he had planned to sail for America on the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela Captain M. Thwing, who commanded the American steamer Yucatan, until her sale some weeks ago to a Japanese company, received a cable from the Robert Dollar Co., telling him to remain in Japan a few days longer. It was reported in shipping circles that the Robert Dollar Co. is negotiating for the purchase of a stock boat to place on the Pacific. The orders to Captain Thwing are taken to mean that he will command the new vessel across the Pacific. It is understood that the ship which the Robert Dollar Co. will purchase is a medium-sized freighter.

* * *

Heretofore only a few steamers of the Blue Funnel Line have been commandeered, and they have been enabled to continue the Oriental run via Cape Horn, whilst the majority of ships belonging to the P. and O. S. N. Co., etc., were requisitioned by the British Government as military transports to the great depletion of hold space for the Oriental services. The latest report states that requisition has now been made for a good many Blue Funnel steamers, and a further diminution of the British tonnage between Britain and the Orient will result.

* * *

A British merchant recently offered to buy the Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamers Korea Maru and Siberia Maru, which were purchased some time ago from the Pacific Mail S. S. Co., for G. $8,000,000. The company signified its willingness to part with the two steamers for G. $4,500,000 each, which price was accepted by the intending buyer. The deal, however, failed of approval by the Japanese Government, under whose subsidy these two vessels are now working the trans-Pacific service, and consequently, the negotiations are held in abeyance, at least for the time being.

News Brevities

Capt. A. E. Wearne, formerly Reuter's Agent in Peking, has been again mentioned in despatches. The present is not Captain Wearne's first campaign, as he went over with the Australians and did his bit during the South African war.

* * *

The Tokio Foreign Office has decided to appoint Commercial and Industrial Attaches to Shanghai and four other places from the fiscal year 1917-18.

* * *

A Japanese report states that persons who have returned to Tokio, after a shipping disaster, on board the Kaiho Maru, state that, near the Pratus Island, they saw many ships, including a British warship, sunk.

* * *

The Chinese in San Francisco have commenced a movement to get the revision of the American China Convention as regards the Anti-Chinese Bill and the movement is said to be backed by leading Americans.

* * *

The Shanghai Women's Christian Temperance Union are anticipating a very enjoyable and profitable afternoon tomorrow, when Miss Adams of the American High School is to read a paper entitled "The Social and Economic Aspect of the Temperance Movement" a subject which appeals to all at this time. The audience is, also, to be favored with two baritone solos by Mr. F. W. Gill, acting Principal of the same school and a member of the Men's Total Abstinence League. Tea will be served at 4.15 by the tea-committee, in the Union Church Lecture Hall, and the meeting will begin punctually at 4.30, and last one hour. All interested are heartily welcome.

* * *

Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., local agents, have sent out the 1917 calendar of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., a standing desk tablet, with monthly tear-offs.

* * *

Mr. Frank O. Reynolds delivered his presidential address to the members of the Engineering Society last night at the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society. He dealt chiefly with the railway and conservancy systems of the country and their progress in recent years. He referred to the very much enhanced prices of material and to the fact of the enormous wealth of the country only needing development.

* * *

The Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, Head Office, Montreal, announce that Mr. Barnes Moss having retired from the management of the North China Agency, on December 31, 1916, it has appointed Mr. W. D. McCallum, manager for said territory. This appointment is effective from January 1, 1917.

* * *

Those who were unable to be present at the Country Club a few weeks ago, when Mr. Henry Schlee proved such a great success in his "Evening with Kipling," will be glad to know that another opportunity of hearing that gentleman will be afforded them on the 18th inst., when there will be a second "Evening with Kipling" at the Lyceum Theater. The proceeds will be divided equally between Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund and the B.W.W.A. sock department. Full particulars will be found in the advertisement on page 12.

* * *

On Saturday evening, the 13th, at 7 o'clock, the Chinese Y.M.C.A. will hold the ninth annual campaign celebration dinner to entertain all workers who secured 36 points or more. The dinner will also celebrate the seventeenth anniversary of the founding of the Shanghai Young Men's Christian Association.

* * *

Shensi, the isolated province in the north-west of China Proper, has been approved as the place for a new arsenal for the manufacture of rifles to supply that province and Kansu.

* * *

There were a couple of armed robberies last night. Soon after seven o'clock three men, two carrying revolvers, entered a pawnshop in the Hongkew district and got a few dollars and an hour later another gang of robbers got a fairly good haul of over $500 worth of jewellery and clothing in a Park Road Chinese dwelling-house.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Jan. 2nd—Mchugh, Shinyo Maru; Amoy.
Jan. 6th—Loger; Yokohama.
Jan. 8th—Conference; Yokohama.

MEUSE GUN DUEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 8.—The official communique issued this evening reported: On the right of the Meuse, there has been a fairly lively artillery duel at the foot of Cotes de Meuse.

TRIBUTE OF PITTSBURG TO FOREMOST CITIZEN

Unique Birthday Dinner to Dr. Brashear, Who Speaks Here Next Monday

Pittsburg's foremost citizen, Dr. John A. Brashear, who is going to speak at the dinner given to four distinguished Americans next Monday by the Saturday and University Clubs, was honored by his native city before he left to come to the Far East and the Despatch of that city in an interesting column says:—

It was a wonderfully unique birthday party, that gathering—or should one call it that parade?—in the foyer of the Frick Building last night. The only thing orthodox about it all was the big white cake with its twinkling candlelights, which smiled rather ponderously at one when one entered the revolving doors from Grant street—just by way of putting one in the proper spirit. And, oh, yes! there were congratulations, too; quite orthodox they were, whether they came from smiling lips, yellow telegram or white notepaper.

When 7 o'clock came there were scores of persons waiting without the doors of the building. At the stroke of the hour Dr. Brashear and his receiving line stationed themselves upon the marble balcony of the foyer, in a fairy bower of ferns, palms and big yellow chrysanthemums. The revolving door began its seemingly endless task of grinding out incarnate good wishes, and the big cake began smiling the welcome it had not tongue to voice. And the people went up the stately marble stairs, turned at the balcony and made ready to receive each his apportionment of handshakes and smile each his congratulations.

The Pitt Student Band came tramping in, took its place in the lobby below the balcony and played. As it struck up the "Pitt Alma Mater" Dr. Brashear left his place in line, went to the railing and with hands and imaginary baton directed the playing. The music ended in a chorus of college yells that prefaced a shouted: "Uncle John! Uncle John!" which reverberated through the halls.

Dr. Brashear left Pittsburg November 24 for Japan, China and the Philippines. That day was actually his seventy-sixth birthday, but it was publicly celebrated the previous evening to avoid interference with his departure.

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The bridge across San Francisco Bay will be five miles long and one of the heaviest bridges ever constructed having a double-deck design. The upper deck will be used for roadways and the lower one will be devoted to railroad trains. It will require four years to complete the new structure, which it is estimated will cost approximately $22,000,000.

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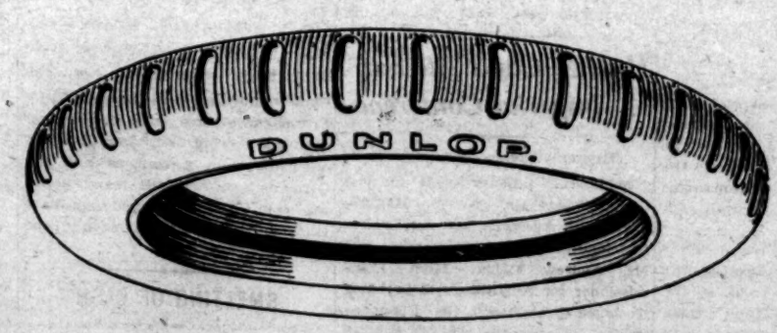

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LIEBKNECHT DEFIED MILITARY JUDGES

In Two Letters to the Court He Put the Guilt of War On Germany

THESE WERE SUPPRESSED

Now Published in U. S.—He Invites Socialists To Fight Oppressors at Home

New York, November 24.—While Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the most prominent leader of the anti-Government Socialists of Germany, who is under sentence of imprisonment for four years and one month as the result of having taken part in an anti-war May Day demonstration in Berlin, was awaiting trial last Spring, he sent two letters to the military court handling his case in which he gave the reasons for his active opposition to the German Government and explained what the cries of "Down with the Government!" and "Down with the war!" heard at the May Day meeting were intended to mean.

It was Dr. Liebknecht's hope that these letters would eventually be read in the Reichstag and thus reach the masses of the German people, but this was not the case. The letters were placed before the Parliamentary Commission which investigated Liebknecht's case and on whose recommendation the Reichstag, by a vote of 229, to 111, refused to ask for his release, but this commission considered them so seditious that it did not include them in its report to the Reichstag, or to the Main Committee, summarising them instead. Anticipating such a move, Dr. Liebknecht had made copies of the letters and managed to smuggle them out of prison to some of his trusted comrades, who, in turn, made more copies. Since that time three copies of the letters are known to have been sent out of Germany by the "underground route." One of these copies came to the New Yorker Volkszeitung, the organ of the German-speaking Socialists of the United States; another went to The Labor Leader, the official publication of the Independent Labor Party of Great Britain, and the third was slipped across the Swiss border for publication in the Socialist newspapers of the Alpine republic.

Denounces German Methods

The first of the Liebknecht letters to the court, which contains a scathing indictment of the German Government and charges it with being directly responsible for the war, reads as follows: "To the Royal Military Court in Berlin:

"In the investigation of the case against me the records of my remarks need the following elucidation:

"1. The German Government, in its social and historical composition, is an instrument for the oppression and exploitation of the working masses; it serves the interests of the Junkertum, of capitalism and of imperialism, both at home and abroad.

"It is the unrestrained representative of the policy of world-wide expansion and the strongest promoter of competitive armament, and therefore of one of the most important factors in the creation of the causes of the present war.

"In partnership with the Austrian government it plotted to bring about the war and thus burdened itself with the principal responsibility for its immediate outbreak.

"It started the war with misleading the masses of the people and even the Reichstag, (compare among other things, the concealment of the ultimatum to Belgium, the make-up of the German White Book, the elimination of the Tsar's despatch of July 29, 1914, etc.,) and it tries to maintain the war sentiment among the people by the use of reprehensible methods.

"It carries on the war with methods that are terrible, even when looked at from the standpoint that has prevailed up to now. The invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg; poisonous gases, which in the meantime have become of common use by all the belligerents; and then look at the Zeppelin bombs, which outdo everything and which are intended to kill all that live, combatants or non-combatants, within a wide region; submarine commerce warfare; the torpedoing of the Lusitania, etc.; the system of hostages and forced contributions, at the beginning especially in Belgium; the systematic entrapping of Ukrainian, Georgian, Baltic Provincial, Polish, Irish, Mohammedan, and other prisoners of war in the German prison camps for the purpose of having them do treasonable war service and treasonable spying for the Central Powers—Under Secretary Zimmermann's agreement with Sir Roger Casement in December, 1914, regarding the organisation, equipment, and training in the German prison camps of the 'Irish Brigade' composed of captured British soldiers; the attempts by means of threats of forcible internment to compel civilians of a hostile nationality found in Germany to do treasonable war service against their countries, and so forth. ('Necessity knows no law'!)

"By proclaiming the state of siege it has enormously increased the political outlawry and the economic exploitation of the masses of the people; it refuses to enact any serious political or social reforms, while at the same time it tries to hold this mass of the people docilely in line for its imperialistic war policy by means of figures of speech about the alleged equal respect acorded to all parties, about the alleged abolition of unequal treatment in social and political matters, about the alleged 'Neuorientierung.' (readjustment of political principles,) and so on.

"Because of its consideration for agrarian and capitalist interests it has completely failed in its economic provisions for the people during the war, and thus smoothed the way for misery and the practice of revolting extortion upon the people.

Conquest Still Germany's Aim

"Today it still clings to its war aims of conquest and so forms the main obstacle in the way of immediate peace negotiations upon the basis of renunciation of annexations and oppressions of all kinds. Through its illegal maintenance of the state of siege, including the censorship, etc. it prevents the public from learning unpleasant facts and the Socialist criticisms of its measures. Thus it reveals its system of seeming legality and 'fake' popularity to be a system of actual force, genuine hostility to the people, and bad faith toward the masses.

"The cry of 'Down with the Government!' is meant to brand this entire policy of the Government as fatal for the masses of the people.

"This cry is also meant to signify that it is the duty of every representative of the interests of the proletariat to wage the bitterest kind of war—the class war—against the Government.

"2. The present war is not a war for the defense of the national integrity, nor for the liberation of oppressed peoples nor for the benefit of the masses.

"From the standpoint of the proletariat it only signifies the most extreme concentration and intensification of the political subjugation, of the economic exploitation, and of the wholesale military butchery of the working class for the benefit of capitalism and absolutism.

"To this there can be but one answer from the working class of all nations: A harder struggle, the international class struggle, against the capitalist Governments and the ruling classes of all nations for the wiping out of all oppression and exploitation, for the ending of the war by a peace conceived in the Socialist spirit. In this class struggle the Socialist, whose Fatherland is the International, finds included the defense of everything that he, as a socialist, is bound to defend.

"The cry of 'Down with the War!' is meant to give voice to the fact that I thoroughly condemn and oppose the present war because of its historical nature, because of its general social causes and the particular way in which it developed, and because of the way it is being carried on and the objects for which it is being fought; and that it is the duty of every representative of the interests of the proletariat to take part in the international class struggle for the purpose of putting an end to it.

Enemy of the Military System

"3. As a Socialist I am a thoroughgoing opponent of the existing military system as well as of this war, and I have always supported with all my power the battle against militarism as being a particularly important task and a matter of life and death for the working class of all countries. (Compare my pamphlet, 'Militarism and Anti-Militarism, 1907, and the International Young People's Conferences at Stuttgart, 1907, and Copenhagen, 1910.) The war demands that we carry on the struggle against militarism with redoubled energy.

"4. Since 1889, May 1 has been dedicated to manifestations and propaganda in favor of the great basic principles of Socialism, and against every form of exploitation, oppression, and abuse; to the propaganda for the community of interests of the workers of all countries, which the war has not abolished, but has strengthened, against the workers tearing each other to pieces in fratricidal strife, for peace and against war.

"During the war this manifestation and propaganda is a duty doubly holy to every Socialist.

"5. The policy which I represent was outlined in the resolution adopted by the International Socialist Congress in Stuttgart in 1907, which pledged the Socialists of all countries, after having failed to prevent a war, to avail themselves of all methods, to bring it to a quick end and to use the conditions created by the war to hasten the abolition of the capitalist system of society.

"This policy is meant to be international to the last degree. It lays upon the Socialists of the other belligerent nations the obligation of doing their duty against their Governments and governing classes as I, together with othes, did against the Government and ruling classes of Germany.

"This policy has an international effect, as in spreading reciprocal encouragement from nation to nation it promotes the international class struggle against the war.

"Since the beginning of the war I, together with others, have defended and given practical proof of this policy most openly and wherever possible, and besides, so far as possible, have entered into connections with those who shared my sentiments in the other countries. (For example, my trip to Belgium and Holland in September, 1914, my Christmas letter to The London Labor Leader in 1914, the meetings in Switzerland, which I unfortunately was prevented from attending in person through force majeure, etc.)

"6. This policy is not merely mine, to which I shall hold fast no matter what it may cost, but it is also that of a steadily increasing part of the population of Germany and of the other belligerent and neutral States. As I hope, it will soon become the policy of the working class of all countries, which will then possess the power to break the imperialistic will of the ruling classes of today and to shape the mutual relations and conditions of the nations according to its own will and for the benefit of all mankind.

KARL LIEBKNECHT,
"Armierungssoldat, (Private in the Working Division of the Army.)
"Berlin, May 3, 1916."

Calls High Treason Nonsense

The second letter, in which Liebknecht lays special stress upon the fact that an international Socialist like himself is bound to regard an accusation of high treason as nonsense, follows:

"To the Royal Military Court in Berlin:

"In connection with the criminal case against me I remark further:

"1. High treason is the veriest nonsense for an international Socialist. He knows no hostile power which he could even think of 'aiding and abetting.' He is just as revolutionarily disposed toward every foreign capitalist Government as he is against his own. Not 'to aid and abet an enemy power,' but 'to damage all imperialistic powers at the same time in international cooperation with the Socialists of the other countries' is the quintessence of his endeavors.

"He fights in the name of the international proletariat against international capitalism. He attacks it where he finds it and can effectively strike it; that is, in his own country. In his own country, in the name of the international proletariat, he fights his own Government and his own ruling classes as the representatives of international capitalism.

"In this logical manner, through the national class struggle against war, the international class struggle against war becomes a realty.

"This is the sense of the words of Jaures that were chosen as the motto of my pamphlet, 'The Class Struggle Against the War,' which appeared at the end of March, 1915.

"2. If the German Socialists, for instance, were to fight the English Government, and the English Socialists, for instance, were to fight the German Government, this would be a farce, or worse. He who fails to attack the enemy, imperialism, in its representatives with whom he stands face to face, but attacks it in the persons of those who are far away from him, and does so with the approbation and asistance of his own Government, (that is, of the only representatives of imperialism that are directly before him) is no Socialist, but a wretched tool of the ruling classes. Such a policy is the promotion of war. It is not the class struggle, but its very opposite.

Must Attack His Own Government

"Certainly, the international Socialist, and he alone, because he is carrying on the class struggle against his own Government, has the right also to attack the foreign Governments. But in all countries, including Germany, there is sufficient energy, unscrupulousness, and demagogy for that purpose, so the Socialist must devote his entire strength to the attack upon his own Government, so as at least to mimimise the worst of the confusion.

"Therefore, I am not concerned here with the sins of others, but with those of the German Government; indeed, it is my duty to try to protect the foreign Governments against unjust charges, because lies should never be spared, and because today such lies serve better than ever the reprehensible purpose of inciting the nations against one another and of stirring up the war hatreds.

"Whenever the occasion was offered I attacked the foreign Governments face to face in their own lands and in Germany when I thought it would be a success abroad in a Socialist sense, or at the same time was attacking the German Government face to face by so doing. I shall never do it when I would thus be aiding and abetting the incitation to war.

"Because of my fight against Tsarism and the Tsar-like policy of the German Government, I was hounded for years by the German authorities. Because of that just before the outbreak of the war, and contrary to all parliamentary traditions, I was handed over to the court of honor of the Bar Association by a Prussian Chamber of Deputies that was filled with hatred and indignation; during the war, in November, 1914, the proceedings against me were closed with a verdict of guilty. I shall hand over the material which will show how I regard attacks upon enemy Governments in the present circumstances.

"3. It is inherent in the very nature of the conscious international struggle for the Socialist to look upon the co-operation of the Socialists in all countries as a whole, for him consciously to do his part in his own land in this civision of labor for a common purpose, for him consciously to recognise his struggle and that of the Socialists in the other countries as functions that mutually complement each other, and thus he also consciously takes up the struggle against the governments.

"To emphasise this international point of view against the enemy in his own land might appear as a motive for excuse, for uncertainty, for irresolution, and thus weaken the class struggle. If this point of view must be expressed it should only be for the purpose of making propaganda among those who are to be won for the international Socialist policy against the war and in order to make those who are promoting this policy understand what they are doing.

"In such a sense and in such a manner the social revolution of the working class meets capitalism's war.

"CARL LIEBKNECHT.
"Armierungssoldat, Berlin, May 8, 1916."

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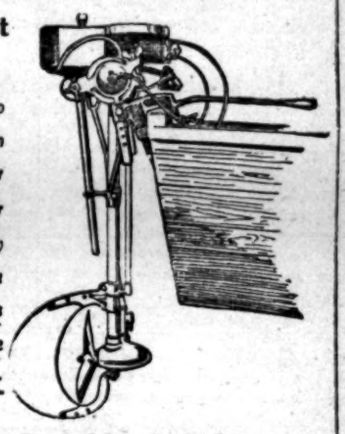

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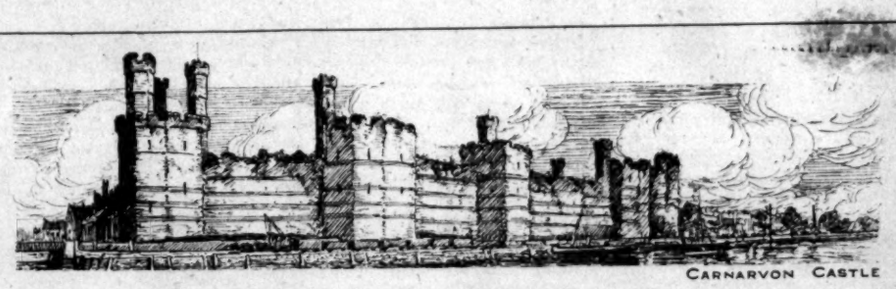
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350,000 FED 6 DAYS A WEEK BY COLOGNE

City Kitchen Supplies Half The Population at About Eight Cents a Meal

EVEN BREAK ON VENTURE

Not an Ounce of Provisions Wasted—Dinner as Good As Hotel Fare

Cologne, November 22.—(Associated Press).—The municipality of Cologne is today the biggest restaurateur in the world. It feeds six days a week nearly half of its population of about 700,000 persons at the astonishing price of two marks (50 cents) a week for six square meal. It supplies the food from a "kitchen" that has cost millions to construct, and delivers it by means of hundreds of teams and automobiles in utensils that alone represent an investment of thousands.

To do this it has to employ all in all several thousand people, whereby it also does good because it thus gives employment to people who need it. It invests weekly and monthly thousand of marks and manages to break about even on the investment.

There is a system of housing potatoes which plays a very important part in feeding 300,000-odd persons. There is a drying of evaporation plant. The supply of vegetables and fruit is at all times irregular, not only because of the seasons but also because of transportation and other questions. Where formerly Cologne ate what came and cared comparatively little about the morrow, it now realises that no single ounce of food may be wasted, and it prevents such waste by drying and preserving for future use each extra pound of apples and plums, of lettuce and cabbage, that arrives and is not eaten at once.

Saving in the Kitchen

Perhaps most novel of all the "side features" is that part of the city kitchen where wastage is saved. It reminds one of the Chicago packer who boasted that he knew how to make use of every part of the pig but the squeal. Not only from the ordinary wastage from food prepared at the city kitchen but from garbage carefully collected all over the city there is now extracted a certain percentage of material that in dry form can be used for human consumption again.

In addition there is a large percentage that goes for feeding swine, and lastly there is extracted a substance used with excellent results for "horse bread," a food that looks not unlike dark colored human bread and that is said to form an excellent complement to the present scanty supply of oats.

Colognes' city kitchen came into being not long after the war started. It was especially necessary for a number of reasons. Cologne is the biggest city anywhere near the front, and as such receives daily and weekly swarms of men who either are on their way to the fighting or are returning from it. The normal population is constantly swollen by an artificial population that must be taken into account.

At first the kitchen—which began by sending out wagon loads of food for distribution on the streets—was hardly a success. The people were inclined to look askance at the novelty. Gradually, however, they took to it, once they found that the food was good, nutritious and tasty. Immediately another problem arose, that of distributing the food in such a way that long lines of people would not gather in the narrow streets of the city and clog transportation.

Subscribe by the Week

As the number of people taking advantage of the wholesome noonday meal increased the authorities hit upon the scheme of subscriptions, and that plan is in force today. The citizen who wishes to patronise the restaurant of his city now subscribes by the week, and at a stated hour each day one of the municipal wagons appears bearing the food in tightly sealed heat retaining cans, as warm as it was when it left the kitchen perhaps an hour before.

The kitchen, originally a manufacturing plant, has been so thoroughly rebuilt and rearranged that its former occupants would no longer recognise it. The largest part of it is built above and around a row of huge kettles, each capable of cooking from seven to eight thousand quarts at once, so that from one side potatoes properly prepared can pour into the kettles, vegetables from another side, meat from another and water from a fourth.

Each day's meal (Sunday is excepted) consists in the main of a thick soup or stew of which the component parts are an almost infinite variety of vegetables, potatoes, and meat. The preparation is accomplished with a regard for cleanliness that could hardly be excelled in the kitchen of any fine hotel or private home.

Potatoes, brought in from the railroad or from the storehouses of the city, are dumped into a trough through which water flows and borne along and up to a height of some eight feet over a winding screw. This process removes most of the surface dirt. From the height they fall into an ingenious machine that peels them with great exactitude, and from this they pass through another water filled trough to where women stand with knives and cut out the eyes.

Go Into Boiling Water

After the hand work is finished the potatoes once more go into a trough that fairly boils with water constantly in motion, and pass underground, while being washed once more, to a second ladder up which they climb to a slicer. Thence they go to the kettles.

In another portion of the building a somewhat similar process goes on with the vegetables. They too are washed, not once but many times, and then are cut up, washed again, passed from one machine to another, until at last they are ready for the kettles. Meat that comes in on huge trucks shares the same fate, passes through a chopper that cuts it into cubes, and thence onward through a washing machine to the kettles.

The principal wastage from potatoes of course is the part that clings to the peelings and to extracted eyes. To save this a special machine has been invented and the astonishing amount of potato substance thus saved is dried and later utilised for food in some way or other. The kitchen refuse that comes into the plant in huge wagon loads goes through a variety of drying processes, and through a machine equipped with magnets that automatically extract all foreign substances of iron. Their number and variety is astonishing, and they range from hairpins to tin cans, and include bottle tops, wire and a hundred other things.

The kitchen refuse thus "put through the mill" not only yields a brownish, flaky substance but has an odor not dissimilar to glue, but many chemicals as well which are vital to the food of horses and cattle.

Chemicals from Grasses

The men in charge of the scientific end of the establishment have discovered the great value of marsh grasses, even of weeds, because of the high percentage of protein that many of them contain. So now, in addition to human food, and refuse, and animal food, Cologne is busily collecting all the available rank grasses which cattle never would touch, and in the drying department of the kitchen is extracting chemicals from them and inserting them in animal foods consisting in part of one time garbage.

The drying or evaporating establishment is a huge building that once used to be a malt brewery. Just now it is at the height of its activity of course, because vegetables and fruit have been pouring into it all summer long. Women for the most part do the work, which consists chiefly of sorting carefully the apples and plums, the cabbages and lettuce, after they have been dried out. All are packed away against use this winter.

Cologne at present possesses 216 potato storage houses, the largest of which is in a part of the older fortifications of the city. None of the 216 were constructed according to their present specifications until the city had learned a costly lesson in 1914, a lesson that cost just about an even third of all its available storage potatoes.

Lost Third of Supply

In that year, as now, the potatoes were put away according to grades in lots of about 800 hundredweight. Inevitably they began to rot because there had not been made the proper provision for air, and before the damage in the various cellars had been checked 30 per cent of the supply was spoiled. The loss was hard to bear, but it set Cologne to work immediately to invent some new kind of storage methods.

This was achieved by the construction in each storage room of a series of wooden conduits running along the floor from each wall to the wall opposite. These conduits are made of strips of lath or thin wood, some two inches apart. The conduit itself is about eight inches square. Standing upright at the juncture of each set of conduits is a third.

The potatoes are then piled in on top of the conduits to the height of the uprights. The air can pass freely underneath the potatoes along the floor and among them through the upright conduits, and can escape and permeate the potatoes through the wide gaps between the laths. This simple expedient, Cologne has found, has reduced the loss from 30 to 12 per cent.

The city kitchen, the evaporation plant, the potato storage system and the refuse transformation plant all have their separate managers. The whole combined institution, however, is under the direction of Director Adolphs of the Cologne street cleaning department, who worked up to that position from that of a mason, and who first found full scope for his indomitable energy when the war came and the city on the Rhine had to be saved from need if not starvation and had to face countless problems that had never been known before.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

IF ANY ONE OF THEM EVER HAD AN IDEA THEY'D HAVE A BRAINSTORM.
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I NEED ABOUT TWO MORE SCENES
GET SUMPN FUNNY IN IT- HAVE THE YOUNG FELLER QUIT HIS JOB, HAVE HIM SOAK THE MANAGER IN THE EYE WITH A BOLOGNA SAUSAGE AND THEN KICK THE BOSS IN THE FACE
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TO END WAR NOW WOULD BE WICKED, SAYS HALL CAINE

Taking Issue with 'Cosmos,' Writer Is Sure Neither Side Is Ready for Peace

GERMANY NOT REPENTANT

And the Allies, Though Knowing Misery Involved, Must Fight On

By HALL CAINE

(Special Cable to The New York Times.)

To "Cosmos."

London, November 25.—The New York Times has done me, with others, the honor of asking me to reply to your plea for immediate peace. I recognise in your opinions and in your method of presenting them a marked resemblance to the opinions of certain distinguished and honored Englishmen, but assuming that you are an American, I begin by saying that your whole argument, so far as it has been made known to us on this side of the ocean, labors under the disadvantage of your aloofness from the emotions excited by the war. We have it on ancient authority that the lookers-on see most of the game; but it will not be denied that the players feel most of it, and we think it is necessary to feel as well as to see this war in order to know which is the moment most favorable for a discussion of peace.

I think you have failed to see that the first condition of such a discussion is not the military position of the belligerents, but their spiritual temper. You say that the similarity of the recent utterances of Viscount Grey and Herr von Bethmann Hollweg gives hope of a formula that would satisfy both, but we think the peace speech of the German Chancellor was inspired by the idea of peace with German victory behind it, and we are not surprised that the German people should think that the so-called peace speech of the British Foreign Secretary was inspired by a corresponding idea of peace with a victory for the Allies behind it. Not until one or the other of these Ministers approaches the subject without the thought of victory, or with the idea of submission, or the theory of a drawn war can conditions come to that point which is favorable to a discussion of peace. We see no sign whatever of that condition either in England or Germany, at the present moment.

Cause of War Still An Issue.

We gather that you think it is useless to concern ourselves now with any question of the causes of the war. We, on the contrary, think that this is not only necessary, but inevitable, to any hopeful consideration of peace. We think the war had its origin in a plot; that this plot found its climax in the Austrian ultimatum to Servia; that Servia could only have accepted that ultimatum by ceasing to be a nation; that the German Ambassador at Vienna certainly, and the Kaiser probably, knew and approved of the terms of the ultimatum before it was dispatched; that the deliberate object of the ultimatum was to break the peace of Europe in the interests of Germany's designs; that Germany regarded the war, not merely as a necessary evil, but as a laudable means of obtaining dominion, and that the subjugation of Servia and the violation of Belgium were the logical outcome of this false and wicked policy. We see no evidence that Germany has repented of that plot, and no prospect of a lasting and authentic peace until she does repent of it, or suffer for not doing so.

We also gather that you think that inasmuch as it is impossible at this moment to discuss the motives of the belligerents it ought to be sufficient for us to recognise that, equally with ourselves, Germany believes she is in the right. But that Germany believes she is in the right makes her, in our view, all the more wrong, and a discussion of terms of peace all the more impossible. Only when she realises that she is in the wrong can we approach a discussion of a peace that will be permanent, because based not merely on military necessities, but on a practical recognition of the precepts of moral law. Of such a realisation we see no sign in Germany at present.

You think that the time has come for a consideration of peace because Germany must now know that she cannot win the war, and because the Allies must see that they can only win at a cost that would be scarcely less disastrous than defeat; but we think this is a condition that is less than half way toward peace. Only when Germany sees she must certainly lose the war, or when the Allies feel that the worst disasters which may result from going on with it will not be atoned for by the triumph of the principles they are fighting for can the favorable moment come for a peace that will be founded merely on calculations of loss or gain. We see no evidence, whatever, that the belligerents are yet willing to accept these conditions.

Wicked Waste in Ending War Now

We gather that you think that because the war has gone on so long without producing any results except immeasurable misery it should stop, having failed in whatever object the belligerents expected from it; but it is just because the war has thus far produced no definite military results that we think it cannot stop. We think that to end the war now after so much suffering and sacrifice by any form of inconclusive peace, which would prove and establish nothing, would be waste—wanton, wicked, irretrievable, inexcusable, blind, and blinding waste such as we dare not for one moment contemplate. We think such a peace would be treason to the dead, disloyalty to the living, an assault on the authority of government, an open appeal to the lawlessness of anarchy, a deliberate outrage on the principles of patriotism, and even on the sacred precepts of religion.

You think the time favorable for a discussion of peace because the Allies, though they may well win, cannot want, and would not, probably, be able utterly crush their enemies. But though such of us as know history and take a human view of war and its probable results have never hoped for or dreamed of the extermination of Germany as an empire, we have, indeed, hoped for and dreamed of the destruction of the German political ideal which is based, as we see it, on the idea that civilisation, culture, and the general welfare of the human family are secured by the dominion and tyranny of the sword, with its inevitable consequences of the violation of the liberties of little nations and the general Germanizing of the world. After two and a half years of war we see no sign yet that Germany has parted company with this idea, and, therefore, no indication of a peace that could be built on Christian principles of the equal rights of all peoples.

You think that to prolong the war at a cost of more and worse suffering would lead to such exacerbation of the feelings of the belligerents as would be deleterious to the future peace of Europe. We think, on the contrary, that to end it at this inconclusive stage, when neither side can be said to have reached a military conclusion would be the surest way to create other wars, by giving time for recuperation and a renewal of hostilities, which neither of the belligerents has repented of or seen the futility of pursuing.

You think that though Germany may have been the sinister aggressor she has learned her lesson and that if peace comes now she may be relied upon to do her best to prevent more wars. We think, on the other hand, that the only lesson Germany has yet learned is a military lesson that has come of setting too low a value on the power, courage and resources of her enemies, and that the only safeguard of enduring peace is that she should also learn the moral lesson that comes of seeing the uselessness of war as a means toward human welfare. Of that lesson Germany, so far as we can see, has yet learned nothing.

Why the War Must Go On

You think, so far as I can judge, that is peace came now both belligerents would recognise the folly of war as a means of settling international disputes, and so having jointly learned their lesson would strive together to avoid its recurrence.

We think, on the contrary, that such recognition could only come to both at once after complete exhaustion and then the only value of the lesson would be to the rest of the world. America, for example, which surely cannot need it. It is probably true that a full sense of the futility and foolishness of war will come to the world only out of the spectacle of the great part of it ruined, vanquished, and laid waste, but even this does not shake our feeling that worse than the utmost ruin that can be wrought by war, terrible and awful as that may be, is the spiritual enslavement that may be prevented by it. God forbid that the very least of us against any hopeful plea for peace should say one word that would prolong the horrors of war, but we of the allied nations hate war with so deep a hatred that the hope of ending it once for all inspires us to carry it on. It is just because our hearts are bleeding from the frightful sacrifices we are now making day by day in the best of our blood and brain that we feel, terribly and cruelly hard as it is to say it, that they must continue to bleed. Nor do we think that these impulses conflict either with the best interests of civilisation, or with our faith.

We are acutely and most painfully conscious that in struggling for what we believe with all our souls to be right we have been compelled to submit the issue of our cause to a power which has in itself nothing to do with right. We know that our religion teaches us that Christ pronounced anathema on war, and that as soon as Christianity shall have established its ascendency war will cease, but we also know and have lately been made most bitterly to feel that war is sometimes necessary to keep the worst elements of human nature in check, that an appeal to might may be the last resources of right, and therefore it is right to fight and to continue to fight for a righteous cause. On this foundation we of the allied nations with extreme reluctance in August, 1914, built our belief in the necessity of entering into the present conflict.

And what would be the result now if after two and a half years of a war which has convulsed Europe, sweeping armies of men into innumerable graves and bringing misery to millions of women and children, we were to make peace with an unrepentant enemy on the grounds of expediency alone? We think there would be only one result, the complete breakdown in Europe of all moral law in the government of nations and all faith in the divine rule of the world.

Confidence in the United States

We are profoundly grateful to the United States for the watchful eye it has always kept and is still keeping on the prospects of peace, and we sleep with more security from a certainty that the one world empire which remains outside this maelstrom of devastating forces will step in with proposals to end the war the instant it becomes right and possible to do so.

Meantime we rest content with the part America is now taking and will, we trust, continue to take. That part is the part of the friend and champion, not of either belligerent, but of humanity. In our view it has been a long step forward from the rigid and frozen neutrality which America imposed on her people at the beginning of war to the recent warm-blooded declaration of her President that henceforward neutrality is impossible to a great nation in any conflict which affects the welfare of a vast part of the human family.

That is not a new doctrine, but it is a great doctrine. It was the doctrine whereon the mighty Englishman, Oliver Cromwell, made England not only the most powerful but the most honored among the nations of the world, and in the midst of the revivals of methods of warfare which seem to us to be destitute of all distinction between right and wrong, and to deserve no other names than murder and slavery, we shall be satisfied if America should continue to stand steadfastly for the high principles, on whichever side assailed, that the laws of humanity, which are immutable, shall not be outraged. That of itself will help to keep the spirit of justice alive in the world and go far toward bringing nearer the day of peace.

New Siccawei Work

The Catholic Mission Printing Press, announcing "La Temperature en Chine" states:—

"The Siccawei Observatory, acquiescing to the repeated requests of a certain number of Geographers, Manufacturers and Cultivators, has decided to extract from its archives a valuable collection of a long series of thermometrical observations well calculated to increase our knowledge of the climate of China. In offering the work to the public today, in the form of monthly numbers, instead of waiting till its impression has been completed, we hope to add to the general interest of its perusal that of a greater actuality.

"We trust then to be in a position to publish every month, in the form of a thermometrical Calendar, the results of the principal reports of the temperature observed, relatively to the month which is to follow. A series of natural history notes (the passage, time of migration, the pairing off of various birds, sowing, flowering, and harvesting times of various plants, etc.) has been added as a complement to the instrumental readings."

Copies of the work may be obtained at the Catholic Mission Press, Siccawei, and at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh.

U.-46 IS SAFE

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, January 6.—The Admiralty reports: The German submarine U.-46, which was reported by the English Poldhu Service, on December 21, as having been sunk off St. Nazaire, has returned safely to her home port. There are no other German submarines to which the sinking, as reported by our adversaries, could refer.

On December 23, a German submarine sunk by a torpedo, in the Eastern Mediterranean, an armed hostile transport steamer of more than 500 tons, which was escorted by warships.

Victoria Theater

Complimentary Farewell To Miss Berry

The management of the Victoria Theater announce that next Monday evening will be reserved for a special performance in honor of Miss Rose Berry, who for the last few weeks has been delighting crowds with her artistic rendering of the latest songhits from New York and London. Miss Berry's very successful engagement at the Victoria will terminate upon Sunday evening and she sails for Manila en route for the States upon Tuesday morning.

The eve of her departure has accordingly been set apart as a special night to allow her large number of admirers to rally to the Victoria to enjoy her exquisite singing and playing for the last time, and to wish her a hearty farewell.

All Americans who have, and still more those who have not, seen this petite comedienne should be there in force. Miss Berry is not likely to be seen in Shanghai again, and those who appreciate a good "turn" when it happens along will no doubt avail themselves of the final opportunity of enjoying her performance.

STOTSENBURG WINS

Special Cable to The China Press

New York, January 9.—Stotsenburg defeated Caloocan in an interesting golf match.

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Week's War News Summarised

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 6.—The Greek Government still hesitates in face of the Allied demand for reparation and strong guarantees against a repetition of the recent atrocities. The hope is possibly entertained in certain quarters that the German army in Rumania may shortly be at leisure to turn towards Salonica and enable the pro-German element of King Constantine's Government at length definitely to throw off the mask.

Meanwhile, for the moment, the Allies' Note is not accepted, but it is considered probable that Greece will ultimately yield a passive consent. Terrorism continues against the Venizelists in Athens and all communications are suspended.

But the temporary occupation of Rumania by Germany is no real symptom of the present German position, for, while the Russian counter-stroke is gathering weight to fall, the internal condition of the Central Powers is such as no amount of brief apparent military triumph can help. Well may the Central Powers call for peace, since the mightiest armies are useless to stay the economical deterioration of the Central Powers.

It is now realised that the expected relief from Rumania will not be forthcoming, owing to the systematic destruction of corn and oil. This is generally acknowledged in Germany, where the failure of the potato crop adds a further element of gloom to the situation, while Austria and Hungary are torn by mutual jealousy over the distribution of Hungarian supplies.

Information from various sources confirms the fact of the increasing destitution in Germany, where the populace is in the grip of such necessity that many districts are starving, while, even in Berlin, there is a real want of food and in Hamburg the situation is described as "terrible," with food riots occurring constantly throughout the famishing country. No wonder, Germany still hopes to secure peace, while even more frank are the wishes of Austria-Hungary.

The Allies' replies are not considered definitely to close the door of peace, but the Allies themselves cannot consider terms until terms are offered. At present, Germany has only suggested a conference, but the Allies require more definite proposals, as evidence of German sincerity and of the possibility to arrange such a peace as shall prevent future violations of international law.

At present, the Prime Ministers of the Allied Great Powers are holding a conference in Rome and further developments may be expected, though no reply has yet been delivered to President Wilson's Note, against which considerable feeling exists in the United States, while Spain and the most important States of South America have declined to join Switzerland and the Scandinavian Powers, by endorsing it with a similar protest.

Excepting Rumania, there have been no important operations in any theater of war. In Rumania, the enemy continue to press forward, but slowly and with increasing difficulty. Possibly their advance will continue, but this is not likely to alter the situation seriously. The Russian counter-stroke may be delayed, but it is undoubtedly being prepared. The ultimate importance of this campaign will not be decided until after the Spring and early Summer operations.

Elsewhere, Germany is unsuccessful and the balance is against her. France's fighting is of a decidedly Winter character, but it is being urged as vigorously as conditions will allow. The Entente's great weight in artillery and in superior air direction cause the enemy continual appreciable loss and are steadily damaging their *morale*.

It is noticeable that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's despatch, dealing with the situation on the Somme front, clearly disproves the German contention that the Allied offensive has failed to accomplish its purpose. Over half the German army has been in action and continually worsted. The effect on the *morale* of both sides is obvious, while the fact of so large a proportion of the total German forces being permanently pinned to the spot has continued to have a seriously crippling effect on the enemy's whole strategy.

At Verdun and on the Somme, the British and French, besides valuable gains in territory and position, have captured considerably over 100,000 prisoners.

There is a growing weight of evidence that the Central Powers are experiencing an increasing shortage of raw materials necessary for producing the essential military material. Doubtless, this is one of the main considerations inducing their endeavor to obtain an early peace.

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These are some of the symptoms of kidney impurities in the blood. There are many more, but these show our meaning.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Fine and milder weather on the continent; wind abating on our coasts. Monsoon very hard from the China Sea.

MARRIAGE

AT BAGUIO, Mountain Province, P. I., December 9, 1916, Dr. Benjamin Merchant Platt of Baguio and Dr. Mary L. Burnham of Tsining.

12335.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 10, 1917

New Religious Turn To The War

A special cablegram to THE CHINA PRESS, appearing in yesterday's issue, was as follows:

New York, January 8.—The Pope is planning a union of the Churches, his chief aim, it is stated, being to bring about a union with the Russian Churches.

The religious phases and implications of the Great War have been discussed in various quarters from time to time, but these discussions for the most part have led nowhere, being largely concerned with mere projections of the facts, i.e., that Protestant Germany and Catholic Austria were aligned against Protestant England and Catholic France and Italy. A union of the Roman Catholic Church with the Russian State Church (Orthodox Greek) as mooted in the cablegram is suggestive of interesting if not sensational complications. Some light is thrown on the possible religious reactions of a victory for the Central Powers by the following from the Literary Digest of November 25, under the heading "Catholic Fears of Mitteleuropa:"

Pan-German Protestant Penetration is the fear now raised in Catholic Europe; and the submission of Austria to Prussia is the step that would seem most favorable to the realization of this Teutonic dream. Reports from Germany tell us that the most widely read volume in the Fatherland is called "Mitteleuropa." It is written in so popular and brilliant a style that even people of humble intellects can readily comprehend it, and its acceptance is said to amount almost to a religion. The fact that its author, Friedrich Naumann, is an ex-Protestant pastor, makes it suspect as a work of religious propagandism, though on the face of it it is almost purely economic. Before the war, says the Catholic *Tablet* (London), it had been customary "to regard Pan-Germanism as connoting merely the fatuities of a Houston Stewart Chamberlain or a Ludwig Woltmann," but the war, when it came, "opened people's eyes to the existence of a gigantic plot—its authors would call it the great ideal—of Germanizing Europe."

If Naumann's book had appeared five years ago, says this writer, it would have met with little criticism, and "the fact that Germany, throughout her modern history, has consistently used economic means for the attainment of political objects" would have been completely lost sight of. Now it is readily seen that "the economic union of Germany and Austria would be speedily followed by the political absorption of the second by the first." "A Germany having the command of the North Sea and the Adriatic, with additional points of vantage on the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, a Germany having at her disposal the material and human resources of the whole of Central Europe, such a Germany would be in a position to force her dominion on the rest of Europe, and ultimately on the rest of the world." From this the Catholic writer proceeds to consider what the significance would be for the Catholic Church:

"It may be argued that Catholicism would be the gainer were Germany, with her large Catholic population and influential Center party, to secure the political ascendancy in Europe. But to do this would show a singular blindness to the most prominent feature of all Pan-German activity—its essentially Protestant bias. Naumann, who was a Lutheran pastor before he became a politician, is evidently in some doubt as to the reception his scheme is likely to meet with among Catholics. He has therefore included in his book a chapter entitled 'Creeds and Nationalities,' which is an elaborate attempt, with a good deal of irrelevant information and argument, to show that religion and economics have really nothing to do with one another, that the Catholics of Central Europe are much more divided than the Protestants, and that 'Mitteleuropa' will be essentially a State with an ideal of universal toleration."

Several of Naumann's assertions in this chapter are open to question, thinks this writer, for example.

"His statement that 'after the *Kulturkampf*, the Protestant character of the Hohenzollern Emperors became an unofficial private affair of those who, as wearers of the crown, were above creeds,' can scarcely be reconciled with many of the Emperor's public utterances, in particular his speches during his visit to Palestine in 1899. Again, when Naumann says that 'from that time onward (*i.e.*, from the *Kulturkampf*) the German Empire, as such, has had no special creed,' his words really conceal a fallacy; for while it is true that the Empire of 1871 is not constitutionally identified with either the Protestant or the Catholic creed, that fact does not prevent, and has not prevented, the individual States from showing a bias which, throughout the Empire, has been decidedly to the advantage of the Protestants. The Saxon Government still represses the Jesuits; even the Bavarian Government, under what influence we do not know, has recently appointed an Anti-Clerical to the post of editor of its official organ. But beyond all this, which is, after all, secondary to the main issue, there is the undoubted fact that in the non-German territories of Germany, even in Austrian possessions, Protestant proselytizing by several important and influential societies has been officially encouraged and helped forward. The activities of Protestant Pan-Germanists in Austria are the one fact which Naumann is unable to explain away, the one fact which, in addition to their attachment of the House of Hapsburg, is likely to evoke the strongest opposition to the "Mitteleuropa' scheme from among Austrian Catholics."

The common view held by Pan-German Protestants, we are told, was expressed by Naumann himself in an article "before he felt the need to conciliate the Catholics." He said that "the Counter-Reformation was the grave of the German spirit on the banks of the Danube." For many months past, it s now asserted, "the German Government has been encouraging its propagandists in Catholic countries to spread the report that a victory for the Central Powers would bring with it a satisfactory solution of the Roman question." But—

"The reasons for this change of heart, as for the Kaiser's suddenly conceived devotion to the Blessed Virgin, shown in a manifesto to the Poles in the first months of the war, are altogether too patent to deceive anyone but the most simple-minded. And in any case there is plenty of evidence from recent German history to prove that the Protestants of Germany have conceived this war as an onslaught upon their religion, that they are merely waiting for a favorable opportunity to begin their work of Protestantizing and Germanizing, and that the once-powerful Center party will be unable to counter-act their efforts. Thus at the beginning of the war there was a German address to the Evangelical Christians abroad, which declared that the Entente Powers were making war 'on Protestantism and Germanism.' One may well ask what becomes of the taunt of 'Protestant England' in these circumstances! And anyone who has read the German Catholic papers, the non-political and non-propagandist kind, must have noticed the apprehension on the part of certain of the clergy of the new *Kulturkampf* after the war. The increased agitation for a *'deutsche nationale Einheitsschule,'* or German National Universal School for rich and poor, Lutherans and Catholics, is one important symptom which Catholics have not failed to note, and to protest against."

There have, during the war, been many open expressions by German Protestants of their intentions after the war in the event of a German victory. Thus:

"The old dream of a united German Church, a *'deutsche Nationalkirche,'* the formation of which was one of Leibnitz's great ideals, has been revived, and Protestant periodicals, in spite of the *'Burgfrieden,'* or party truce, have not hesitated to proclaim the necessary connection between Germanism and the Evangelical creed. In the *Allgemeine Missionszitschrift*, last January, a certain Herr Julius Richter asserted that 'the German people gave the world the Gospel in the age of the Reformation, and still had this historic mission of bringing Christianity to humanity in its deepest, richest, and fullest form. . . . It is perhaps not too much to say that Protestant Germany is the evangelist of the nations.' An aggressive proselytizing spirit is thus by no means dead among German Lutherans; Austria's weakness would be their opportunity. It is obvious that the greater part of the German Center, interconfessionalised as it is, and long since placed at the service of the Government for any Germanising undertaking, would offer but a weak resistance. Where, then, does the hope for Catholicism lie? In one sentence, in the defeat of the Central Powers and the definite elimination of 'Mitteleuropa' from the future of European politics."

All Want Peace: Why Not Have It Now?

By A Distinguished Publicist

(Fifth Article)

It would appear, from what has gone before, that in time of peace freedom of the seas exists in the fullest sense of the words. The disputed questions relate entirely to the status and treatment of merchant vessels and their cargoes in time of war. These questions involve the detailed consideration of blockade in time of war, of contraband of war, of unneutral service, of destruction of neutral prizes, of transfer to a neutral flag, of the enemy character of a vessel or its cargo, of convoy, of resistance to search, and of compensation. Important and delicate as all these matters are, and seriously as they have engaged the attention of naval commanders and of international lawyers, they are really all subordinate to a larger question, namely, that of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture of destruction by belligerents. Were such exemption agreed to as a ruling principle, all of the other matters mentioned would fall into place and be disposed of as parts or applications of this main principle.

The first inquiry addressed by the Government of the United States to the Government of Great Britain after the outbreak of the present war was as to whether the British Government was willing to agree that the laws of naval warfare, as laid down by the Declaration of London of 1909, should be applicable to naval warfare during the present conflict in Europe, provided that the Governments with which Great Britain was or might be at war would also agree to such application. On August 20, 1914, an Order in Council was issued directing the adoption and enforcement during the present hostilities of the convention known as the Declaration of London subject to additions and modifications. The subsequent history of the matter, including action taken by the British Government by way of addition to this Order in Council, or by way of modification of it, is common knowledge. Since August, 1914, the United States has addressed formal notes to Great Britain on the subjects of contraband of war, on restraints of commerce, and in particular on the case of the American steamer Wilhelmina. The Government of the United States has shown itself alert to the significance of these questions and incidents of war for all neutral powers.

On the vital point of exempting all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents, the United States has taken a single and a consistent position throughout the entire history of the Government. Indeed a provision for this exemption was made part of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce of 1785 with Prussia. It was there agreed that free vessels make free goods. The signers of this treaty on behalf of the United States were Benjamin Franklin, Thomas Jefferson, and John Adams. In 1856 the United States urged the addition of this provision to the clause of the Declaration of Paris relating to privateering. The fact that such addition was refused by the other high contracting powers led the Government of the United States to decline to adhere to the Declaration of Paris.

The formal instructions to the American delegates to the first Hague Conference, held in 1899, signed by John Hay as Secretary of State, concluded with these words:

"As the United States has for many years advocated the exemption of all private property not contraband of war from hostile treatment, you are authorised to propose to the Conference the principle of extending to strictly private property at sea the immunity from destruction or capture by belligerent powers which such property already enjoys on land as worthy of being incorporated in the permanent law of civilised nations."

Following messages on this subject from President McKinley in December, 1898, and from President Roosevelt in December, 1903, the Congress of the United States adopted on April 28, 1904, a joint resolution in the following terms:

"That it is the sense of the Congress of the United States that it is desirable in the interest of uniformity of action by the martime States in time of war that the President endeavor to bring about an understanding among the principal maritime powers with a view to incorporating into the permanent law of civilised nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerents."

The formal instructions to the American delegates to the second Hague Conference, held in 1907, signed by Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, contained this passage:

"You will maintain the traditional policy of the United States regarding the immunity of private property of belligerents at sea."

Secretary Root then went on to discuss at some length the importance of this policy.

At the first Hague Conference the representatives of nearly all the great powers insisted that the action of the Conference should be strictly limited to the matters specified in the Russian circular of December 30, 1898, proposing the program of the Conference. For this reason the members of the Conference at first refused to receive any proposal from the American Commission dealing with the subject of the immunity of private property not contraband from seizure on the seas in time of war. Eventually, however, a memorial from the American Commission, which stated fully the historical and actual relation of the United States to the whole subject, was received, referred to a committee, and finally brought by that committee before the Conference. The Conference of 1899 adopted a motion referring the subject to a future Conference, so that all the American Commissioners were able to accomplish at that time was to keep the subject before the world for discussion.

At the second Hague Conference, which met on June 15, 1907, the subject of the private property of belligerents at sea was included in the Official program. It was among the topics referred to the Fourth Commission of the Conference, of which the Chairman was M. de Mavtens of Russia. A specific proposition, submitted on behalf of the United States, was supported by Brazil, Norway, Sweden, Austria-Hungary, and China. Germany, supported by Portugal, while admitting that it leaned toward the proposed inviolability of private property, made reservation that its adoption of this principle depended upon a preliminary understanding on matters relating to contraband of war and blockade. Russia did not think the question ripe for practical solution; while Argentina declared itself categorically in favor of the continuance of the right of capture. France was ready to support the American proposal if a unanimous agreement could be reached. The representatives of Great Britain held that it was impossible to separate the question of the immunity of private property from that of commercial blockade, and that the interruption of commerce was less cruel than the massacres caused by war. Nevertheless, the British delegates declared that their Government would be ready to consider the conclusion of an agreement contemplating the abolition of the right of capture if such an agreement would further the reduction of armaments.

The proposition of the United States, when first put to vote, obtained from the forty-four States represented 21 yeas, 11 nays, 1 abstention, and 11 States not answering. The twenty-one States voting yea included, with the United States, the following present belligerent powers: Germany, (with the reservation already referred to) Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, Italy, Rumania, and Turkey. Of the belligerents France, Great Britain, Japan, Montenegro, Portugal, and Russia voted in the negative.

The discussions in the Fourth Commission give more ground than does the actual vote for believing that the proposal of the United States may be accepted at the close of the war. The expressed objections of France and Russia should now be readily overcome. The reservations made by Germany will, in the nature of things, be discussed and disposed of immediately upon the conclusion of present hostilities. There remains Great Britain, among whose people a large body of commercial opinion is already strongly in favor of the exemption of private property at sea. Only three years before the outbreak of war, at a meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce, a resolution moved by no less important a person than the late Lord Avebury, "that in the opinion of this chamber private property at sea should be declared free of capture and seizure," was carefully discussed and then adopted by a unanimous vote. Other important commercial bodies in Great Britain took similar action about the same time. The obstacle in the way to British concurrence is said to be official admiralty opinion; but this is a case in which the admiralties of the world must surely be compelled to give way to the reasonable demands of those whose property is subjected to loss and damage by persistence in the present unhappy and uncivilised policy. The whole policy of commerce destruction is really obsolete at variance with modern notions of public and private right.

At the conclusion of hostilities this question should be pressed to a final and favorable disposition. When this is done the freedom of the seas in time of war will be as fully established as war conditions themselves will permit. Subordinate questions as to contraband and blockade, and as to the specific treatment of straits and canals, ought not to be difficult to settle if, as every belligerent professes, the ruling desire is for the establishment of a permanent peace.

The importance of the freedom and safety of the ocean pathways was impressively stated by Sir Robert Laird Borden, Premier of Canada, in a speech delivered on November 18 in New York. Sir Robert Borden stated that the lesson of the war was twofold: "First, that the liberty, the security, and the free existence of our empire are dependent upon the safety of the ocean pathways, whether in peace or war; next, that while sea power cannot of itself be the instrument of world domination, it is nevertheless the most powerful instrument by which world domination can be effectually resisted. Three hundred years ago it forever crushed arrongant pretensions then brought forward to control western trade routes and to exclude therefrom the free nations of the world. Little more than a century ago it maintained freedom against world domination by a single military system. Today it remains the shield of the same freedom, and it will so continue. This burden of so tremendous a responsibility must not rest upon Britain alone, but upon the greater commonwealth which comprises all the King's dominions."

Would it not be even better and would not Great Britain be still more secure if this burden were borne by the great commercial nations of the world linked together for the purpose of securing the freedom of the seas as an instrument and incident of a durable peace?

The common sense of mankind, however, will not be satisfied with any definition of freedom of the seas in time of war which does not frankly put in the category of murder such amazing barbarities as history will recall whenever the words Lusitania and Sussex are mentioned.

COSMOS.

War Correspondents Disagree

(New York American)

Mr. Frederick Palmer war correspondent, is, so far as we know, an honorable and truthful man. Yet Mr. Palmer gravely assures us that when the Teutons assault the allies' defensive positions in France the assailants lose twice as many men as the defenders, while, on the other hand, when the allies assault the Teutons' defensive positions, the defenders lose twice as many men as the assailants lose.

War correspondents are human, and if they remain any length of time with either of two hostile forces they are naturally affected by their environment.

We have observed that all correspondents—our own included—who go to Germany come home convinced that Germany cannot be beaten, and that all who go to France come home convinced that France and England cannot lose.

These opposite beliefs of equally intelligent and observant men are part of the reasons for our own belief that neither side can decisively win, that the great war is at stalemate in spite of Mr. Palmer's ingenius theory that trench warfare is equally fatal to German soldiers whether they attack or defend—a theory which is certainly a unique addition to the literature of tactics.

RURAL PARAGRAPHS

His Work Is Never Done

From The Tipton Advertiser

Mr. Hinshaw will keep headquarters at Spirit Lake. He is now a State fool inspector.

Trade in North Georgia

From The Dalton Citizen

Sim Lonergan brought in a passel of coon and possum hides Saturday and traded them to the hardware store for some steel traps, bullet moulds and other truck of that nature.

Another Good Reason

From The Newville Times

J. P. Brannan has purchased a new auto, by which he and the family can enjoy the comforts of their savings.

PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

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L 1035	If you were the only girl in the world. Violet Loraine & George Robey. In Other Words. George Robey	$3.00
601	If you were the only girl in the world. Mabel Lee & George Murray. Another Little Drink Wouldn't Do Us Any Harm. Castel, Johnson & Chorus	$2.60
2674	If you were the only girl in the world. Jacob's Trocaderians.. A Broken Doll .. " " ..	$1.70
2564	Keep the Home Fires Burning .. George Murray .. Sussex By The Sea .. Thorpe Bates ..	$1.70
G 7302	A Broken Doll .. Stanley Kirkby .. Keep The Kettle Boiling, Mary .. " " ..	$1.25
G 7317	A Broken Doll .. E. Rushforth .. Red, White, and Blue—Naval Patrol .. Xylophone Solo ..	$1.25
G 7312	If you were the only girl in the world. Lucy Grey & Stanley Kirkby. Another Little Drink Wouldn't Do Us Any Harm. Trevor & Cooper	$1.25
G 7288	A Perfect Day .. The Regal Orchestra .. Persiface Entr'acte .. " " ..	$1.25
G 7291	A Perfect Day .. Frank Webster .. Somewhere A Voice Is Calling..Grace Kerns & Herbert Stuart	$1.25
G 7171	They Didn't Believe Me .. Stanley Kirkby .. They Had to Swim Back to the Shore..Ada Jones & Billy Watkins	$1.25
G 7318	In An Old-Fashioned Town .. Eric Landolph .. When You Come Home .. " " ..	$1.25

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All-Wool Fleece-Lined OVERCOATS

All-Wool SCARVES

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DRESSING GOWNS,

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Just the articles you require for the present

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

WELL-YER HONOR-I'M HERE- WHAT CAN I DO FER YOU?
DO YOU REALIZE YOU ARE CHARGED WITH FIGHTING ON THE STREET
THAT WUZN'T A FIGHT-THAT GUY NEVER HAD A CHANCE WITH ME-
SO-YOU ADMIT YOU WERE FIGHTING!
WELL-IVE BEEN IN BETTER ONES!
I'M SORRY-BUT I'LL HAVE TO GIVE YOU TEN DAYS OR TEN DOLLARS!
I'LL TAKE THE TEN DOLLARS!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Do You Know That—

As weather prophets snails are valuable. As long as they are to be seen creeping along in the orthodox manner fine weather may be confidently looked forward to.

* * *

Production of tungsten ores in the United States last year broke all records, being equivalent to 2,165 tons of concentrates, worth more than $2,000,000.

* * *

The china used for state dinners at the White House is the famous "Roosevelt set." This set comprises 3,000 pieces and cost $22,000.

* * *

Regarded as useless only a few years ago, the Eiffel Tower has made Paris the world's wireless center.

* * *

In forty years the sugar consumption per capita of the United States has increased from eighteen to eighty-nine pounds.

* * *

Japan owns 4,000 islands.

Why Are Women So Quick to Find an Insult in Everything?

By Dorothy Dix.

WHY do women take offense so much more easily than men? There is no use, my sisters, in raising an indignant howl of protest and saying that they don't. We all know that they do and that every woman bristles with feelings as a procupine does with quills.

You cannot deal with a woman as you can with a man; you cannot talk to a woman as you can to a man and on your life you dare not tell a woman the truth as you would a man. She always has to be handled with kid gloves, because, as the homely old phrase goes, she takes offense where none was intended.

The most curious and abnormal illustration of this is to be found in the fact that if you tell a woman that something is wrong with her costume, ninety-nine times out of a hundred she sees a deadly insult in your kindly meant attention and gives you a baleful glare that teaches you to let all future women go around with their plackets gaping or their shirt waists unbuttoned if they happen that way.

Only recently a woman friend of mine whose philanthropy no amount of experience can ever entirely squelch, was walking up the street behind a lady who had neglected in making her toilette to hook her skirt belt and was, in consequence thereof, in imminent danger of losing an important part of her attire. Said my friend, with a winning smile:

"Pardon me, madam, but your skirt is unfastened in the back and is about to drop."

Said the other woman, with a look that brought the temperature down to zero in that immediate vicinity:

"I don't see that that's any business of yours."

Which proposition closed the incident.

This is by no means an isolated case. Nearly every woman has had something similar happen to her when she ventured to tell a sister woman that something was awry with her attire. As for calling a woman's attention to having gotten her false hair on crooked, or her figure on hind part before, or that she had hit the rouge box too liberally, or had located her eyebrows in the wrong place, nobody who wasn't a candidate for martyrdom and heavily insured for the benefit of her family would dream of committing such a foolhardy act.

In contradistinction to this, imagine the fervor of gratitude that would be a man's "Thank you, old chap," if some good-hearted brother would call his attention to the fact that he had gotten on his clothes in a way that made him a figure of fun, or that some unperceived accident had happened to his attire.

If in a jam in a store or on the cars or at the theater you unintentionally jostle a woman she adopts the attitude of accusing you of having done it on purpose and with malice aforethought. As for attempting to apologise, it is a waste of breath. The offended one turns upon you with a look that says as plainly as print, "I knew that you did it on purpose and that you have just been waiting for this opportunity to step on my skirt or bump my hat. If you hadn't, why didn't you tear that other woman's dress or smash her hat out of shape? Oh, I know your mean, low-down motives in crowding me. You can't fool me."

Women also show a diabolical ingenuity in discovering personal insults in general statements. If for instance, in a mixed company of women you should incautiously make the statement that red hair indicated temper every auburn-locked lady in the room would jump on you with the announcement that she guessed she was just about as amiable and as easy to get along with as some people she could mention, if she would, that had black hair or brown.

The great foe to all women's organisations has been this talent that women have for taking offense where none was intended, and when anything was said that they could possibly construe into any sort of a criticism on themselves, their families or their housekeeping, getting up and taking their doll rags and going home.

Happily, this is not as bad as it used to be, and the great mission of the women's clubs has been to teach women to look at things from a broader standpoint than the purely personal. When woman got so that she could have her resolution voted down without regarding every other woman who opposed her as a mortal enemy it marked a milestone in the progress of the sex.

Woman's proneness to take undue offense is one of the chief stumbling blocks that she finds in business. Busy business men, harried and worn, have no time to soothe down the sensibilities of a creature who is 80 per cent feelings and 20 per cent nerves, and that is a conclusive reason why the office boy is more apt to go up the ladder of success than the office girl.

There are few women who can listen to a criticism of their work without considering it a deadly insult, no matter how bad the work is, and, this being true, and an employer not wishing to be put in the light of insulting a woman, finds it easier and pleasanter to dismiss a girl rather than point out to her the mistakes she makes, thus depriving the girl of the chance of correcting her shortcomings and learning to do her work properly.

But you might multiply instances endlessly to prove the touchiness of women. Why is this? Why does the sex go about with a chip on its shoulder?

Is it constitutional?

Is it sensitiveness?

Or is it a lack of the sense of humor?

Neuchatel White Wine

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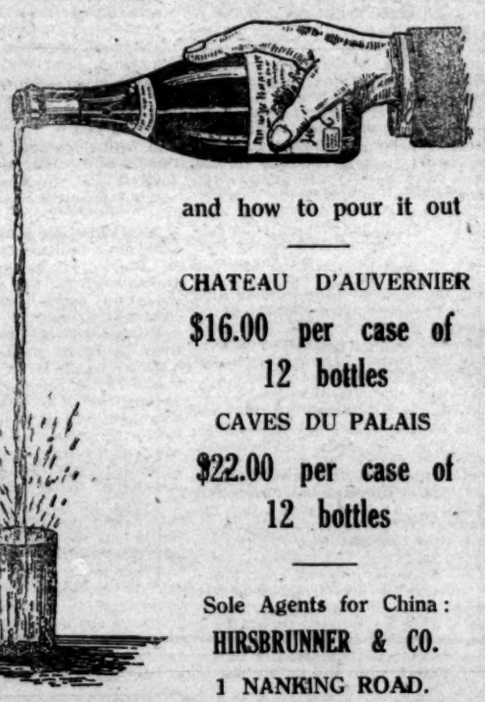

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1½ Cups Flour
1 Tablespoonful Sugar
3 Level teaspoonfuls Baking Powder.
3 Eggs.
1 Cupful ST. CHARLES CREAM
½ Teaspoonful Salt

Sift Flour, Baking Powder, Salt and Sugar in bowl, and milk and yolks of eggs, fold in beaten whites. Bake in very hot greased waffle iron.

Serve with "DEL MONTE" Honey or Syrup.

Be careful not to put too much batter in Waffle iron.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$635 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	Tls. 5 Sa.
Cathay, pref	Tls. 5
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$390
North China	Tls. 152½
Union of Canton	$945.
Yangtsze	$255 S.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$155
Hongkong Fire	$375
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	1068.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 18½
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 35
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9.60
Oriental Cons	30s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 1.
Raub	$2.40
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$129 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13½
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 85½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 86 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$8½ B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 167½
E-wo Pref	Tls. 105
International	Tls. 72
International Pref	Tls. 68 Sa.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 118
Kung Yik	Tls. 15
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6½
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$127 B.
Green Island	$12 S.
Langkats	Tls. 22 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 165
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$15 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$90 B.
Moutrie	$35
Watson	$6¾ B.
Weeks	$18 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13.10
Amherst	Tls. 1½
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10¼ Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.85
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1¾
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5.10
Bute	Tls. 1.70
Chemor United	Tls. 1.60 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 16
Cheng	Tls. 3.10 S.
Consolidated	Tls. 3½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 12 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 8
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 6¼ B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10.
Kapayang	Tls. 29½
Karan	11s. 16.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 10½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 20½
Padang	Tls. 16.20
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10¼
Permata	Tls. 4.85
Repah	Tls. 1.60
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1½ B.
Senawang	Tls. 15 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 1
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 8
S'hai Malay-Pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¾ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.60
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1
Taiping	Tls. 2½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Tebong	Tls. 23
Ulobri	Tls. 1¾ B.
Ulangbe	Tls. 6.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 81 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 86 Sa.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 265

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Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 9, 1917.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate @ 72⅞ = Tls. 1.20 @ 72.2 = $1.67

	Tls
Mex. Dollars: Market rate	71.95
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1752
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate, @ 3/5¼—Tls.	5.81
Exch. @ 72.2 = Mex. $	8.05
Peking Bar Tls.	309
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	36½ d.
Bank rate of discount	6%
Market rate off discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London Fr.	27.80
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$ 476½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-5⅜
London	Demand	3-5⅜
India	(nominal) T.T.	252
Paris	T.T.	478
Paris	Demand	478½
New York	T.T.	81⅝
New York	Demand	81⅞
Hongkong	(nominal) T.T.	70
Japan	(nominal) T.T.	62½
Batavia	T.T.	193½

Bank's Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	3-6⅞
London	4 m-s. Docy.	3-6⅞
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	3-7
London	6 m-s. Docy.	3-7⅛
Paris	4 m-s.	494
New York	4 m-s.	84¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1 = Hk. Tls.		5.21
Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs		5.33
" " 1 = Marks		†4.36
Gold $1 = Hk. Tls.		1.10
Hk. Tls. 1 = Yen		1.78
" " 1 = Rupees		2.88
" " 1 = Rouble		2.99
" " 1 = Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, January 9, 1917.

Official

Shanghai Gas 6% Debs. Tls. 85.00
Shanghai Land 6% Debs. 1900 Tls. 92.00
Cathays (Ord) Tls. 5.00
International Cotton (Pref) Tls. 68.00
Langkats Tls. 22.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 87.00
Telephones Tls. 86.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.25
Chemors Tls. 1.60
Java Consolidateds Tls. 20.00

Sharebrokers Association

Transactions

BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, January 9, 1917.

Official

Anglo-Java Tls. 10.25 cash
Chengs Tls. 3.00 cash
Samagagas Tls. 1.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 3.25 cash

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, January 3.—The following export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

		Prices Nominal	Per picul Tls. 23rd Dec. 1916 Piculs	Week ending Friday Piculs
Cowhides, Best selected	Summer Hair		64.50	3,141
	Winter Hair			
" Seconds			53.00	
Buffalo hides, No.1 10-60 lbs			24.50	—
" 2 10-60 "			20.75	
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 21lbs.			110.00	57,490
50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair;		(Pieces)		
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi		(Hemp or Ramie	—	—
" Sinshan and-or Chayu		" "	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen			—	677
Jute (Abutilon)			—	
White Vegetable Tallow 51° titre			12.15	1,073
Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre			11.50	
Animal Tallow			15.00	1,028
Gallnuts, Usual shape			21.50	10
" Plum "			24.00	
Cotton Lihoo			18.80	13,738
" Shansi			24.00	
Black Bristles,	Rifflings	2½" 2¾" 3" 3½" 3¾" 3⅞" 4"		
		10 10 10 10 10 10 10 6		
		4¼" 4½" 4⅝" 5" 5½" 5⅝" 5⅞" 6"	110.00	2'1
		6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Sesamum Seed, White				
" " Yellow				
" " Red			5.60	896
" " Black				
Yellow Beans				
*Broad Beans			2.25	14,528
Sesamum Seed Oil			1.35	
Groundnuts (with shells)			11.50	229
" (shelled)			—	—
Groundnut Oil			4.45	2,727
Wood Oil			—	—
Tea Oil			11.00	1,265
Bean Oil			—	64
Rape Oil			9.75	881

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

New York Bullion Report

New York, Nov. 27.—Mr. S. R. Wagel reports as follows:—

Gold

About $3,500,000 was sent to the Argentine during the week, making the total, since the movement started this month, $14,000,000; an additional $2,150,000 is arranged for shipment shortly. About $1,500,000 was sent to Japan, and other shipments on even a larger scale are impending. There were no arrivals on British account, although it was stated that they may be resumed shortly. The total available in Ottawa is not very large.

The movement of gold of the District of New York, during the week, was as under:

Exports $3,401,125. Imports $253,884.

As was expected, very important developments in the money market took place during the week. Although demand for both time and call money was not very large, the rates moved up—business in call money having been done as high as 4½ per cent. This is due mainly to the shrinkage of the bank surpluses, and increase in industrial activity in the country. It is believed, that money will maintain its new level for quite a while.

The banks in London reduced their interest rate by ½ per-cent, and every effort is being made to keep down rates in order to fund the Treasury Bills into loan. It is very doubtful if the reduction is possible in the fact of developments in the United States. A very extensive campaign to introduce British Treasury Bills on a large scale into this country is now being made. The success of the plan is very doubtful.

Subscriptions to the Russian loan are said to be satisfactory. The French loan by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Company has been over-subscribed. The loan to China has also been over-subscribed, and the Continental & Commercial Bank of Chicago has already placed the full amount of the loan to the credit of the Chinese Government. A loan of $25,000,000 by the Corn Exchange Bank of New York, has been granted to the British Government for financing wheat purchases both in this country and Canada.

There was no change in the Sterling market. The British Treasury is tightening the control over Exchange rates.

Marks remained weak, but there is a tendency toward improvement. There was absolutely no business in marks.

Roubles maintained their strength, due to the loan, and the support given by the London market; but they were very irregular, and rates were lower than at the close of last week. Italian Exchange remained weak, although there were slight fluctuations. After being strong in the early part of the week, Swiss Exchange became steady. Vienna Kronen followed marks. Guilders were unchanged, and all other Exchanges were steady.

Silver

Silver has maintained its strength, and prices have had substantial advances. The London market is buying once again, and a very large part of the stocks are out of the way. The stock in London is 8,400,000 ounces.

Money continues to be tight in China, and the stock in Shanghai has been reduced further by 3,000,000 ounces. China exchanges are very firm.

Bombay bought heavily this week. As the stock has been very low and crops are moving, the dealers have been buying actively

About 1,150,000 ounces to China and 100,000 ounces to Bombay was shipped from San Francisco.

During the week, about 1,287,740 ounces were shipped from New York to London.

The Bank of France lost 2,929,000 Francs during the week.

December Rubber Outputs

Repah Rubber and Tapioca Estates, Limited (1913) report that the output of dry Rubber from the above estates for the month of December was 7,500 lbs. Decrease owing to wintering.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 8 was 98 tons."

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Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

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11650

French and British Join In Eulogy of Portuguese Over Decision to Aid in the War

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Lisbon, November 22.—At Boulogne-sur-Mer, at the Municipal Theater, in the presence of the French Commander-General, the British officer commanding the naval base, Professors of Universities, the President of the Society of Geography and Journalists, Professor Rageot, delegate of the French Foreign Office, presided at a conference to show the value of Portugal's co-operation in the war.

The whole theater was filled with people of every class, and frequently the speakers were interrupted by the applause. Prof. Rageot began by telling about the actions of the Portuguese Republic, and then continued to speak of the characteristics, the intelligence, justice and courage inherent to the Portuguese race and always visible across the centuries.

Portugal is a Celtic country, but of Latin culture, a devoted friend of France—and almost entirely a maritime country, so the people of Boulogne will understand why, for centuries, she has been allied to Britain, who always was mistress of the seas. The character of the Portuguese is a result of his faith, of the consciousness of the high destination of his race, of his dreamy, melancholy and adventurous genius.

This country, worthy of the respect of all others, when Germany violated the neutrality of Luxemburg, on August 7, 1914, declared that it would no longer remain neutral; and on the following 24th of November, the Parliament, representing the public opinion, placed Portugal on the side of her ally, Great Britain and of her friend, France.

Portugal acted not just on instinct, but also because she knew that before the war Germany was endeavoring her best to lay hands on the Portuguese colonies. What would happen if the war was victorious for Germany? Portugal could have no illusions—and she took her position in the struggle—offered to France and Britain all the available arms and ammunition and also supplied workers for the French arsenals.

Nevertheless, Portugal, non-belligerent then, was placed under the same difficult economical circumstances as the fighting nations. Under these conditions and under the letter of a treaty of commerce with Germany, dated 1904, Portugal, in order to face the economical crisis commandeered 65 German steamers, which had taken refuge in the Portuguese ports. Germany, feeling offended, declared war on Portugal.

The Portuguese Republic possessed only a small army, and realised a miracle indeed creating an army equal to the one under the command of General French in the battle of the Marne.

The efforts of the Portuguese from the moral point of view honor the fatherland of Camoens. Those efforts, material, intelligent and tenacious, make one think of the ancestral audacity of the old "Lusitanic" race of warriors.

* * *

After this, Professor Rageot turned to literature and recited some of the most exquisite verses.

He affirmed then that the Portuguese people are intensely democratic. He passed on to the colonial possessions, and told of the great work accomplished by the Portuguese in their colonies, and compared them with the development of the French colonies.

Returning to Portuguese history the speaker called the Portuguese the modern Phoenicians, showing how Portugal was the greatest naval power in the sixteenth century, the best producer of sailing vessels—and if it is not the same today, it is only due to the fact that this industry requires economical power and commercial facilities which the country has not yet attained.

When the war is over, with the victory on the side of the Allies, Portugal will take again the position to which she has all rights for her merits, courage and her faithfulness to contracts. It is necessary to know the country to fully appreciate it. The soldiers, equal to the braves of the whole world, are soon going to join the valorous soldiers of France, to divide the laurels of the definite triumph.

"Let us honor, and congratulate her with all our gratitude for her sincere and heroic help," declared the speaker in conclusion.

* * *

The new Governor-General of Portuguese India, it is believed, will be Captain Jose de Freitas Ribeiro who is now commanding the cruiser Adamastos, in the Bay of Mozambique, and who was formerly Minister of the Colonies.

* * *

As I noted in my previous letter, our troops, after hard fighting, occupied Newala.

Now the Minister of the Colonies has received a telegram, here included, which it seems is unique as a document of how the war is carried on by our enemies, who have forgotten every convention, and every sentiment of humanity. We hear the Government is going to take the matter into hand and officially communicate to the Allies this extraordinary criminal attempt. Here is the cable sent by the Commander of Forces operating in East Africa:

"Palma-Nagassa.

"I bring to your knowledge that the Germans poisoned the water of the cistern on the fort of Newala, there being found a case containing strychnine.

"By post I am forwarding the complete official process duly authenticated. We beg Your Excellency to proclaim our protest against this behavior.

"(Signed) General Gil."

* * *

The old and rich firm, Burnay and Co., has the generous idea to offer to the Government an ambulance for war-service. This ambulance which is most up-to-date in every detail, was acquired in England, and arrived only a few days ago in Lisbon. It was the Minister of Finance who made known this offer at the last meeting of the cabinet. Mr. Alfonso Costa, representing the whole Cabinet, will thank in their name Messrs. Burnay and Co. for the generous offer.

* * *

The Portuguese steamer Bast with a large cargo of six thousand casks of American sugar, was torpedoed in Mediterranean waters. Fortunately the cargo was insured in some American insurance companies. It was to be delivered in Barcelona.

* * *

The Brazilian Academy has appointed Dr. Miguel Calmon, President of the National Society of Agriculture, and ex-Minister of Communications, to take the Chair for Studies on Brazil, as Professor at the University of Lisbon. Dr. Calmon will lecture under the form of conferences about geography, history, literature and the economy of Brazil.

In an interview given to the Press, Dr. Calmon said that a thorough knowledge of Brazil is very necessary in Portugal, in order to increase emigration much more, after the war.

He declared that he had accepted the offer to come to Portugal to take this post, on account of his great love for his country, the history of which is only a prolongation—across the Atlantic—of the glorious history of Portugal.

The Portuguese Colony in Brazil will open a subscription for the installation of a Brazilian Library at the University of Lisbon, as an adequate addition to the Chair of Brazilian Studies.

* * *

A serious question is facing the Portuguese Government which assembled lately in an extraordinary session to decide upon measures to maintain order in the country.

M. de Almeida, President of the Council, informed the Parliament that in the Ministry for foreign affairs existed proofs of a complot against the war—and this now, when Portugal is fighting Germany in Africa, and when the greater part of the Portuguese Army is mobilised and ready to join her ally of old, Great Britain, and the other countries which equally fight for justice.

The President of the Council continued:—"If it has already been said and written that the future of Portugal lies in Africa, and if the energy of our action as a colonial country gives us all hope—the co-operation of the Portuguese army on the battle fields of Europe assures Portugal's existence as an autonomous nation. Thus the future of Portugal is in the trenches of Europe." (Applause).

A law-project was then read by M. Pereira Reis, Minister of the Interior, postponing the municipal elections until June next. The adjournment was readily accepted by the revolutionists and democrats, but the head of the Unionist party objected strongly, declaring that, in his opinion, the motive was too futile, to delay thus the elections.

* * *

The Seculo announces that Monsieur Maurice Wilmotte, Professor at the University of Paris, has arrived in Lisbon with the mission to establish there a "comite" on the same principles as the one organised in Paris, under the title of Franco-Portugal, having as its object to stretch the spiritual relationship between the two countries.

To the Parisian Comite belong already the most illustrious of the intellectual men of France, as: Rostand, Paul Deschanel, Barthon, Daumer, Anatole France, Victor Marguerite, Appell, etc.

* * *

At the beginning of the war there was established by a number of ladies in Lisbon an institution, which later on spread in the provinces and colonies, and which collected donations to help the sick and wounded, providing them with as many comforts as possible, working independently, but as a help to the Red Cross Society.

This noble institution has done splendidly, initiating all sorts of amusements, amateur performances, lotteries, etc., etc., to obtain from the public useful aid, in order that our soldiers going to France may be provided with luxuries, which are not included in the official allowance provided by the Government. Our soldiers in Africa are already enjoying the results of the crusade. Every day donations of the most varied character are reaching the headquarters.

* * *

The Seculo relates that the Swedish steamer Varleng of 4,000 gross tonnage has communicated to one of our men-of-war that she was en route to Oran, with a cargo of coal and had on board 174 men, crews of Italian and Greek steamers sunk by German submarines in the Gulf of Gascogne, 150 miles away from Corunna and 120 miles off the French coast.

The shipwrecked men, by order of the Commandant of the Naval Division, were taken on board one of our cruisers, which came alongside of the Flagship of Division where she left the captains of the destroyed steamers, transferring the crews at the Arsenal.

One of the steamers was the Heliani Bebis, coming from Buenos Aires, with a cargo of maize, which was attacked by a submarine of very large size. The crew had to leave the vessel on short notice, saving only their kits.

The submarine shot at the abandoned vessel 21 times before it listed and disappeared.

Suddenly there appeared on the horizon two other steamers: one Greek, the Soannis, with a crew of 30 men and a cargo of 7,000 tons of wheat coming from the Argentine, en route to London; and the other, the steamer S. Giovanni, with 18 men and a cargo of coal, for the Italian Government.

The submarine at once abandoned the life-boats of the first ship, and went at full speed towards the new prey. It sunk the Italian boat with 11 shots, and ordered the crew of the Soannis to place the explosive bombs on the stoves of their own boat to have her blown up.

Finally appeared the Varleng. This vessel had then to take all the crews to some port south of Setubal, and with these orders the submarines U49 and U50 soon disappeared.

The captain of the Varleng said that these two were of very large size, at least of 800 tons, and carried two large, quick-firing guns.

* * *

The remains of Major Alfonso Pala, who was killed in Africa in the battle of Mangua, in the south of Angola, have arrived in Lisbon, on board the steamer St. George. The Portuguese Government had ordered that the funeral should take place in Lisbon, at the expense of the State, as a last tribute paid by the country to a very distinguished officer who immediately the war was declared volunteered his services for the first expedition that went to Africa to fight the Germans.

* * *

On board of the steamer Gil Eannes recently was given a charming entertainment offered by the crew to the Naval Division. The program consisted in the representation of the old comedy 'Soan Costa Mar' which was delightfully interpreted by the sailors.

Apart from the officers of the Naval Division there were many guests from town who came back with the best remembrances of that agreeable fete.

* * *

The Government has given its sanction to a large sun being assigned for the improvement and sanitary arrangements of the town of Dili, capital of Timor. The work will begin immediately.

* * *

The Government will publish very soon in the official Gazette a mandate, inviting applicants for the run of a new steamship-line between Portugal and the Brazilian Ports.

The Government will supply the steamers, which are:

S. Vicente, Lourenco Marques, Guelimane, Barreiro, Espozende, Foz do Donro, Ovar and Gaia; all previously of German nationality.

The lines will carry passengers and cargo, and they will call at Madeira and S. Vicente, Cape Verde, and will connect with subsidiary lines the Argentines, Uruguay, France and England. Other lines and services will be opened shortly.

* *

A Portuguese subject is under arrest in a military prison at Verona, in Italy, for having replaced an Italian reservist, who was called to the colors. It seems that Jose Reis, the Portuguese, aged 26 years, lived for some years at S. Paulo, Brazil, and there he was a great friend of Carlo Valente, which latter when the war was declared, reported himself to the Italian Consulate for war service, and was there refused as incapable. Then Reis with consent of Valente took his name and papers, and asked to be submitted again to a new examination; was found sound and sent to Italy; and was incorporated in a regiment that fought the whole of last winter. Lately on the occasion of a short leave his false position was discovered, and he was put under arrest.

It is expected that the military tribunal will be indulgent towards the valiant young man who committed the pardonable and 'simpatica' offense of fighting for Italy.

T. K. K. PROFITS

Announcement of 3,036,000 yen profit for the last half of this year, the decision to place five more vessels on the South American line and the sale of the Buyo Maru to an American company were the outstanding features of the general meeting of the shareholders of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, held at Toyio. The meeting was attended by more than 100 stockholders of the T.K.K and was the first since the company decided to increasse its capital.

The capital was raised from 13,000,000 yen to 32,500,000 yen at a meeting last March. Mr. S. Asano, president of the T.K.K., presided at Tuesday's meeting. Among the directors who attended were Messrs. H. Okawa, M. Shiraishi, Y. Ito, S. Nakajima, R. Asano and Baron K. Okura.

The profits of the last six months were 300,000 yen greater than the amount netted during the first half of the year. Considering the loss of the Chiyo Maru, this is considered a good increase. The company recently placed two new vessels, the Korea Maru and the Siberia Maru, into service, but they had practically nothing to do with the profits of this term.

The five new steamers to be placed on the South American run will be in addition to the three already operating. Orders were placed early this year for the new vessels, each to be of 7,500 tons. They were to have been completed in April, 1917, but owing to the late shipment of steel materials from America, will not be finished until October. Two of the boats will have accommodations for 20 first class, 50 second class and 500 steerage passengers. The three others will be freighters.

Mr. Asano announced at the meeting that the Buyo Maru, a tanker which has long been under the charter of the Standard Oil Company, has been sold to an American firm. While the name of the buyer has not been made public, it is understood to be the American Ocean Steamship Company. The sale price is reported to be $1,250,000.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders' 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

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Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
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Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

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Manager.

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Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
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President:
JEAN JADOT,
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Bankers:
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BRUSSELS Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
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W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
C. E. Anton Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., [Chairman.
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Roubles.
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Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000
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London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

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LYONS: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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chendze)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

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Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

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For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
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SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
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Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

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Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

ffice Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up ..U.S. $3,250,000.00
Reserve and Undivided Profits 3,931,774.11
U.S. $7,181,774.11

Branches at:

Bombay	Hongkong	Singapore
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Tientsin
Cebu	Manila	Yokohama
Colon (P.C.Z.)	Medellin	Peking
Hankow	Panama	Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VALPARAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilds . 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Sh. Tls 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital .....H. $1,357,850
Reserve Fund .....H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

JUKUUN,
Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 550,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Fifty Branches and Agencies In China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credit granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
5559.

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market, as compiled on January 9, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	16-20
cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	20-25
Pomfret	"	20-25
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	16-20
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	2.00-2.50
Duck	"	40-60
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	1.00-1.20
Hare	"	35-40
Partridge	"	35-40
Pheasant	"	60-70
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	14-16
Wild Duck	"	30-40
Wild Geese	"	40-45
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeon	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Pineapples	each	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	10-15
Pears	per lb.	8-15
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbages	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	8-10
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.00-2.40
Parsnips	per lb.	4-5
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.50
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$6.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.70
Bran	"	$1.90
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER
Chief Inspector.

WILLS $3,000,000 TO TRAIN AMERICAN GIRLS FOR MOTHERHOOD

Senator Palmer's Widow Gives Three-Quarters of Estate To Found Institution

FOR WIFEHOOD AND HOME

Welfare of Nation Depends On Quality Of Its Motherhood, The View She Held

New York, November 29.—The will of Mrs. Lizzie M. Palmer, widow of United States Senator Palmer, which was filed at Mineola, L. I., recently, provides, it was learned yesterday, for a form of benefaction hitherto wholly unknown.

Mrs. Palmer left an estate of $4,000,000, and of this she directs that $3,000,000 be used to establish and maintain an institution "where girls and young women of the age of ten and more can be trained and developed with special reference to fitting them mentally, morally, physically and religiously for the discharge of the functions and service of wifehood and motherhood and in the management, supervision and inspiration of homes."

The institution on which the aged woman set her heart shall be established, she specifies, in Detroit or Greenfield Township, Mich., and is to be known as the Merritt-Palmer Motherhood and Home Training School. Girls unable or unwilling to pay are to be trained free of cost, she directs.

Seeks the Nation's Welfare

In the opening paragraph of the clause creating this unique institution Mrs. Palmer says:

"I hold profoundly the conviction that the welfare of any community is inseparably dependent upon the quality of its motherhood and the spirit and character of its homes."

In the closing paragraph of the will, made on May 17 last, two months before her death, she said: "It is my hope that before I die I shall at least have initiated my cherished project of founding a school with the aims and objects above expressed."

But her death came so soon after the making of the will that no steps had been taken to begin the building of the institution.

Mrs. Palmer lived for many years at Great Neck, L. I., and although the will is to be offered for probate in Michigan it may be turned back to the New York courts for admittance. A petition asks the appointment as temporary administrators of Albert E. Green of Detroit and Charles I. Wood of Sea Cliff, L. I., to take charge of her Long Island real estate and personal property.

Some Other Bequests

Mrs. Palmer had an adopted son, Harold, who is not mentioned in the will, but it is understood he received a share of her fortune in her lifetime. His wife, Mrs. Winifred Palmer, gets $50,000 under the will.

Among other bequests are: First Congregational Unitarian Church, Detroit, $10,000; the Annex Welfare Association, Detroit, $5,000; $10,000 apiece to Mrs. Bertha Boothby, La Grange, Ill.; William A. Livingstone, Joshua M. Goodwin, George B. Breen and Henry W. Clark, all of Detroit; Thomas B. Whittier, Sagamore, Mich., and Thomas B. Merrill, Seattle. Twenty-one persons in various parts of the United States, many of whom are old employees, get $500 apiece.

Siccawe. Weather Report

8.—The anticyclone has concentrated over the central provinces, where very low temperatures are experienced. The barometer fall in the over the central provinces, where North and W. to W.S.W. winds set in on the coasts of Chihli and Shantung. Fine weather.

9.—Between midnight and 2 o'clock, the winds back to the W.S.W. and the temperature begins to become somewhat milder. Very fine weather.

Meteorological Readings
Tuesday, January 9, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	781.88	782.70
" inches.....	30.78	30.82
Variation mm. for 24 h ..	4.86	†3.33
Variation mm. for 12 h ..	†3.88	†1.64
Wind { Direction	NW	WNW
Wind { Kilom per hour ..	20	39
Wind { Miles	14.6	2 42
Temperature { Cen.	9.°2	8.°0
Temperature { Fahr	1.54	1.76
Humidity: co.	52	46
Nebulosity: 5-10	0	0
Rainfallmm	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 10th & 11th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

Great Success of
MAY BRILLIANT
Chic Vocal Comedienne and Dancer, introducing her latest successes.

"THE IRON CLAW"
The most sensational Serial Photo-Play. In 20 Episodes of 2 Parts each.
Featuring PEARL WHITE, CREIGHTON HALE and SHELDON LEWIS.
Tomorrow night, showing 9th and 10th Episodes, entitled:—
"ARROWS OF HATE" and "THE LIVING DEAD"
PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES
Depicting latest events of interest
"THE BEAR SKIN"
An Amusing Comedy
CHARLES CHAPLIN,
in a screaming 2-part Comedy, entitled:—
"A NIGHT IN THE SHOW"

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME
FOR
Wednesday and Thursday, 10th and 11th Jan.
PRESENTING
The Italian Feature Film
"Fatal Atavism"
A Powerful and Dramatic Story of Family Life
In Three Acts
Last Three Nights
OF
Miss Rose Berry
The Popular Vaudeville Star

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads.
PROGRAMME
Wednesday 10th January.

"ESCAPE OF JIM DOLLAN."
Feature film, in 2 parts.
Telling of the injustice done to Jim Dollan, which caused him to be put in prison; of his escape from prison; his recapture; and of how he is finally proved innocent of the crimes with which he was charged.

"THE CHANGELING."
2-part Drama.
A beautiful picture, with brilliant setting.

"LOVERS' POST OFFICE."
A very laughable Keystone farce.

"A WILD RIDE."
Another of the dangerous adventures of the Railway Telegraph Operator, Helen.

Dress Circle Seats..... 30 cts. only.

Change of Programme every Monday and Thursday.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Jan 13	P.M.	Vancouver B. C.	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 14	5.00	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
" 19	P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 31	..	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 3	P.M.	San Francisco	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
" 5	P.M.	San Fancisco	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
" 5	D.L.	New York	Eurybates	Br.	B. & S.
" 7	P.M	Vancouver B.C.	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 17	P.M	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 19	A.M.	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Jan 10	noon	Miike	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	A. M.	Yokohama	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 10	noon	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 11	12.30	Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 12	..	Moji, Kobe	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 12	3.00	Nagasaki	Poltava	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 13	1.30	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 13	..	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
" 14	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Porthos	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 14	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Nippon maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
" 15	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 16	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
" 18	A.M.	Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 19	A.M.	Yokohama	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 20	A.M.	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Jan 10	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	..	Australian ports	St. Albans	Br.	G. L. & Co.
" 13	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Somali	Br.	P. & O.
" 19	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behic	Fr.	Cie M. M.
" 21	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Tydeus	Br.	B. & S.
" 22	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
" 23	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
" 26	A.M.	London etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Feb 5	A.M.	Marseilles, London via Suez	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
" 11	A.M.	London etc.	Atsuta maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Mar 2	..	Genoa etc.	Glenamoy	Br.	Glen Line

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Jan 10	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Huichow	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 11	..	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
" 11	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
" 11	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Linan	Br.	B. & S.
" 14	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Hongkong Canton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	Honskong	China	Am.	C.M.S.4. Co.
" 17	..	Hongkong	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 18	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S
" 19	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Jan 10	noon	Chefoo	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	noon	Dalny	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	..	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
" 12	3.00	Vladivostock	Poltava	Rus.	R. V. F.
" 12	.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 16	3.30	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Jan 10	M.M.	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N. S. Co.
" 10	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 10	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
" 10	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
" 11	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 11	M.N.	do	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 12	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
" 12	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 12	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
" 13	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
" 13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 14	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 15	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 16	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
" 16	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Jan 9	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 9	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSCW
Jan 9	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1535	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Jan 9	Hongkong	Huichow		Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Jan 9	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
Jan 9	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 9	Hankow	Kianghsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Jan 9	Hankow	Fengyang maru	2808	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Jan 9	Hankow	Tehnsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Jan 9	Dalny	Sakaki maru	1346	Jap.	S. M. R.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	London	Mishima maru	4929	Jap.	N. Y. K.
" 9	Hongkong, Canton	Chiyuen	1201	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 9	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	1053	Br.	B. & S.
" 9	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Keelung maru	963	Jap.	N. K. K.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Loongwo	2386	Br.	J. M. & Co.
" 9	Hankow etc.	Nanyang maru	968	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 9	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Map	Commander
Y T P D W	Nov. 20	Cruise	Helena	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Brotherton
K N D	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	47	Carter
8 p	Dec. 21	Yangtsze	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	54	Loftin
K N D	Dec. 10	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	6	29	King
B N 8	Dec. 16	Cruise	Wilmington	Am g-b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Captain T. Honjo, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Wednesday, Jan. 10 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tachi Maru, Captain Y. Matsumoto, will be despatched from O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf on Thursday, January 11, at about 12 o'clock (Midnight). This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping January 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Nippon Maru, Capt. Maki, will leave on Sunday, Jan. 14, 1917. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc.		
Carmarthenshire	Dec.	28
Cyclops	Dec.	9
Glenogle	Nov.	27
Katori Maru	Dec.	6
Hirano Maru	Oct.	29
Kaga Maru	Nov.	12
Kamo Maru	Dec	24
Kashima Maru	Dec.	13
Mereinoshire	Dec.	3
Mishima Maru	Jan.	9
Nankin	Dec.	12
Ningchow	Dec.	26
Novara	Dec.	24
Oanfa	Dec.	14
Pyrrhus	Nov.	10
For Marseilles, etc.		
Amazone	Dec.	15
Atlantique	Nov.	17
Athos	Jan.	2
Polynesien	Dec.	1
For Bombay		
Malta	Nov.	27
For Vancouver, etc.		
Empress of Asia	Dec,	2
Empress of Russia	Dec.	31
For New York		
Egremont Castle	Nov.	20
Eurymedon	Dec.	13
Kanagawa Maru	Nov.	22
Tsushima Maru	Dec.	2
For San Francisco, etc.		
Ecuador	Jan.	7
Korea Maru	Dec.	2
Siberia Maru	Dec.	16
Tenyo Maru	Dec.	21
Venezuela	Dec,	15
For Seattle		
Canada Maru	Nov.	20
Henrik Ibsen	Nov.	1
Manila Maru	Dec.	13
Mexico Maru	Jan.	7
Shidzuoka Maru	Jan.	8
Tamba Maru	Dec.	24

**With English Mail

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

Vessels To Arrive

	Sailed	*Due
FROM LONDON, ETC.		
Cardiganshire	Dec. 15	Feb. 1
Glenturret		Jan. 11
Glenamoy	Nov. 10	Feb. 5
Malta		Jan. 19
Namur		Feb. 3
Nellore		Feb. 18
Novara		Mar. 2
FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.		
Monteagle	Dec. 20	Jan. 10
FROM NEW YORK		
ity of Corinth	Nov. 4	Jan. 30
Cityy of Vienna	Nov. 30	Jan. 15
Muncaster Castle		Jan. 12
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.		
China	Dec. 22	Feb. 1
Venezuela		Feb. 13
FROM LIVERPOOL		
Agapenor		Feb. 4
Antilochus		Jan. 19
Eurvades		Jan. 28
Hyson		Feb. 4
Teenkai	Oct. 25	Jan. 15
Telamon		Jan. 24
Titan		Feb. 28
Tyndareus		Feb. 21
FROM MARSEILLES		
Prothos	Nov. 29	Jan 13
FROM GOTHENBURG		
Nippon		Jan. 30

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Linan left Amoy for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Swatow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.M. s.s. Haean will leave Foochow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Poochi will leave Wenchow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle arrived at Kobe at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, the 8th instant, sailed for Moji at 8 p.m. and was due at the latter port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the French mails of November 29, will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today, at 8 a.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday morning the 13th inst., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co.'s Whangpoo Wharf) on the same morning.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from Hankow:—Mr. Rossboh, Mr. Gereche and Miss Zurtenshow.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. C. S. Peacock.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow:—Mrs. Ranuss and child and Mrs. Hughes.

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:—Dr. Gillesen and Dr. McAll.

Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang from Hongkong:—Mrs. Turner and Mr. Masthens.

Launch Services

TODAY

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Jan 4		Brodvale		Br.		10 p
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B XIII
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 30	Chinwangtao	Krivan	2395	Rus.	R. V. F.	10 p
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
Jan 6	Japan	Fulisan maru	1276	Jap.	R. D. Co.	MRKW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int.D
Jan 2	Swatow	Koonshing	3233	Br.	J. M. & Co.	BII
Jan 2	Hongkong	Kwongsang	1437	Br.	J. M. & Co.	BI
Jan 6	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Jan 8	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J.M. & Co	8 p
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
Dec 15	Hankow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
Jan 8	Hankow	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 7	Hongkong	Phemius	4268	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Jan 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	1427	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9 p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
Jan 8	Hongkong	Shidzuoka maru	3869	Jap.	N. Y. K.	B VIII
Jan 7	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDUW
Jan 8	Hankow	Tachi maru	1828	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
Jan 7	Japan	Wada maru	2069	Jap.	Bradley & Co.	SHW
Jan 7	Chinwangtao	Yei maru	2775	Jap.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Jan 8	Japan	Yawata maru	3895	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

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The most comfortable route to America and Europe

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S.S. "Ecuador"	—	—
S.S. "Venezuela"	Feb. 13	Mar. 4
S.S. "Ecuador"	Mar. 12	Mar. 31
S.S. "Colombea"	Apr. 6	Apr. 25

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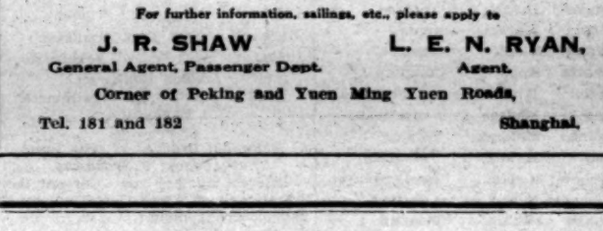
Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED



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To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Shanghai to Vancouver 14 days — Shanghai to Montreal 19 days

Shanghai to Chicago 18 days — Shanghai to New York 19½ days

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA AND EMPRESS OF ASIA

Largest and most luxurious ships on the Pacific.
30,625 tons, quadruple screws, speed 21 knots.

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to change) 1917	SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI 1917
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..13 Jan.	MONTEAGLE .....18 April
MONTEAGLE ..... 7 Feb.	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 12 May
EMPRESS OF ASIA....17 Feb.	EMPRESS OF JAPAN..26 May
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 17 Mar.	EMPRESS OF ASIA... 9 June
EMPRESS OF JAPAN..31 Mar.	MONTEAGLE .....27 June
EMPRESS OF ASIA ....14 April	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA. 7 July

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Dept.

L. E. N. RYAN, Agent.

Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,

Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Imperial Japanese and U.S. Mail Line.

To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	,,	Jan. 14	1917
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	,,	,, 19	,,
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	,,	Feb. 3	,,
,,	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	,,	Feb. 13	,,
,,	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	,,	Mar. 1	,,
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	,,	,, 9	,,
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	,,	,, 23	,,
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	,,	April 5	,,
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	,,	,, 19	,,
,,	"KOREA MARU"	18,000	,,	May 1	,,
,,	"SIBERIA MARU"	18,000	,,	,, 15	,,
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	,,	,, 26	,,
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	,,	June 8	,,
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	,,	,, 22	,,

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and all conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING issued to San Francisco to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports, and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru," and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

For further information, rates of passage money and freight apply to

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S.S. CHINA

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SAN FRANCISCO

VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

FEB. 3, APRIL 14, JUNE 26.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

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JAN. 17, APRIL 1. JUNE 12.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Teneriffe, London.

	Tons.		
SUWA BARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Jan. 26
ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Feb. 11
HITACHI MARU	13,500	Capt. S. Tominaga,	Feb. 18

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 31, 1917
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	Feb. 19, 1917
TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu,	Mar. 11, 1917

KOBE TO SEATTLE. From Kobe.

KAMAKURA MARU	12,500	Capt. N. Kawashima,	Jan. 20, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara	Jan. 10
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Jan. 13
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	Jan. 16
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Jan. 20
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. T. Oishi,	Jan. 23

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Jan. 11, 1917
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Jan. 18, 1917

FOR JAPAN.

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Itsuno,	Jan. 15, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 31, 1917

FOR HONGKONG.

AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi,	Jan. 17, 1917

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda,	Jan. 16, 1917
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	Feb. 13, „
TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda,	Mar. 20, „

CALCUTTA LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE.

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

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The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.

No. 6 Kiangse Road

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

Septem er 1st, 1916. and until further notice

Mail 101 B s.	Mail 3. B. S.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102 B. s.
2055	805	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2240	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1653	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	23 0	524	arr. Mukden dep	230	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1950
725	11 0	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1635	1941
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	1158
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	223	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	378	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	340	1311
1315	058	—		dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	dep. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1422
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	928
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16 B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2233	a Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1922

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 | = train runs on Thursday only. 230 | = train runs on Fridays only.

| 300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest pos ible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffi Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, Septe ber, 1916.

From the Chinese Press

The Peking Government wired to Yang Shan-teh, on the 7th, as follows:—

1.—Not to take many troops to Chekiang.

2.—A portion of the 4th Division to be stationed at Shanghai and Lunghwa.

Tsi Yueh-san, the new Civil Governor of Chekiang, is said to have stated in Peking as follows:—

1.—President Li and Premier Tuan urged him to proceed to Hangchow immediately and he will leave Peking after his fifth brother comes to Peking from Paotingfu and takes over his household affairs.

2.—He will employ the talent on the spot at Hangchow and a certain gentleman who is a native of Chekiang, with much experience, will be appointed as the Director of Political Affairs under him.

3.—As regards finance, he will place importance on the finance of the state, while local finance will have the necessary attention.

4.—Except one or two secretaries, he will not take any attaches with him.

The China Times reports:—Sir Richard Dane will proceed to the south, to inspect all the salt districts about the production and consumption of salt and will return to Peking after several weeks.

The New Shunpao reports:—Liang Chi-chiao has accepted the post of political adviser, with a monthly salary of $1,000.

The President entertained Liang Chi-chiao at noon on the 7th, when Hsu Shih-chang, Dr. Wu Ting-fang and Premier Tuan Chi-jui attended and Liang Chi-chiao stated his political views.

Liang Chi-chiao is said to have told the President that he had decided to attend to social education as the basis of political reforms and the President appreciated it. Thus, there is a rumor that Liang Chi-chiao will be appointed Minister of Education.

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always in stock

Prices very moderate

Prompt attention given to all orders

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

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SHANGHAI

OFFICES

TO LET

From 1st October, a flat of eight large rooms or part thereof, in Nanking Road, close to the Bund Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to Box No. 370, care of office of this paper.

Nanking Medical School

The University of Nanking Medical School commencement program was held during the week-end. The exercises were of special interest because, by agreement with the China Medical Board, this useful department of the University herewith closes its activities.

Part of the faculty and students will continue their work in union with the Medical College at Tsinanfu.

The following was the program of exercises:—

Class Day	Saturday
Baccalaureate Sermon	Sunday
Commencement	Monday

The Class of 1917

Chang Feng-i	Shen Tsai
Chen Teh-hwai	Sie Shi-hwei
Chien Chi-suen	Sie Wei-ren
Djen Hwai-ren	Sung Teh-tsuen
Li Shu-hwa	Wang Yuen-ling
Nyi Len-yuen	Wu Chi-yong

Commencement Exercises

Monday, 10 a.m.

Opening Hymn.
Invocation.....Rev. A. J. Bowen
Music.....University Band
Address.....Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang
Address.....Civil Governor Hsi
Music.....University Band
Commencement Address....Commissioner of Education Lu
Conferring Degrees.....Dean
Presentation of Scrolls....Sung Teh-tsuen
Acceptance of Scrolls on behalf of the University...President Bowen

Obituary

Admiral Warrender

Reuter's Service

London, January 8.—The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Sir George Warrender.

Closer Co-ordination Still, Allies Decide

Strong Support for Plan To Concentrate on Smashing Germans in West

Rome, January 7.—The conference of the Allies again recorded their complete agreement on various questions and discussed and decided to carry out a still closer co-ordination of their efforts.

The Premier, Signor Boselli, at a luncheon given today in honor of the Allied delegates to the conference, proposing the toast of "Our Allies," prophesied a definite and complete victory, which would result from their closely concerted action and determination. The French Premier, M. Briand, replying, associated himself with Signor Boselli's prophecy.

The crowd outside ovated the delegates as they departed, especially Mr. Lloyd George, M. Briand and Generalissimo Cadorna, the latter's motor-car being compelled to proceed at a walking-pace through the streets packed with the populace, who cheered continuously.

The Giornale d'Italia emphasises the importance of the phrase "definite and complete victory," which, it says, Signor Boselli and M. Briand repeated, in order to show the world the meaning of the conference.

All the delegates have expressed satisfaction at the complete success of the conference, whose decisions will be translated into decisive action, which, it is believed, will pave the way to victorious issues. The discussions were characterised by absolute frankness, unselfishness, harmony and iron determination.

London, January 8.—The conclusion of the Allied conference in Rome coincides with a revival of the controversy between the so-called eastern and western schools. The view that Allied action in the east ought to be restricted at present, pending the breaking of German power in the west, where the main enemy forces are concentrated, is strongly supported.

On the other hand, it is maintained that it is as vitally important now, as ever, to sever the connection between the Central Powers and Turkey. There is much speculation, especially in Paris, whether any decision on this question was arrived at during the conference.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

EXPIRATION OF LEASE

From January 1st, 1917,

we are removing to temporary premises at N. 17 Nanking Road, behind the Walk-Over Shoe Store.

N. LAZARUS,

OPTICIAN

Proprietor: H. Tobias, F. I. O (Lond.), F.S.M.C. (Eng.)

Freeman of the City of London.

SINK FIVE NEUTRAL SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 8.—The British steamer Allie (1,127 tons), the Norwegian steamers Elder and Fama and the Danish steamers Noesberg, Ebro (? Ebro; 1,028 tons) and Viking have been sunk.

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price $1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road, SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Express R	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.55		8.20	9.00	12.50	15.20	8.40	23.00	17.15
Nansiang..			8.56	9.48	13.21	15.55	9.15	—	17.50
Kunshan			9.55	11.04	14.07	16.51		—	
SOOCHOW arr.	9.34		10.52	12.08	14.50	17.53		1.01	
dep.	9.41		11.02	12.13	14.57	18.13		1.08	
WUSIH .. arr.	10.24		12.11	13.21	15.45	19.33		2.13	
dep.	1.3		12.21	13.43	15.52	19.41		2.20	
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.13		13.30	14.51	16.38	20.45		3.10	
dep.	11.22	6.10	13.42	15.01	16.47			3.10	
TANYANG .. arr.	12.07	8.00	14.57	16.10	17.41			—	
dep.	12.09	8.03	14.59	16.14	17.43			—	
CHINKIANG arr.	12.43	8.38	15.49	17.08	18.22			4.78	
dep.	12.52	8.39	15.57	17.18	18.32			5.06	
Nanking Ferry ..arr.	*14.10	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	
NANKING	14.15	10.55	17.50	19.25	20.05			6.50	..

STATIONS.	Local	Slow	Coolie Goods	Fast R	Express R	Local	N S G Local	Night Express R.S.	N S G Local
NANKING .. ..dep.		7.00	7.30	11.15	14.20	15.55		22.00	
Nanking Ferry ..dep.		—	—	—	*14.20	—		—	
CHINKIANG.. arr.		8.57	9.42	12.50	15.21	18.05		0.46	
dep.		9.05	9.52	12.59	16.01	18.26		1.00	
TANYANG .. arr.		9.55	10.43	13.38	16.36	19.16		—	
dep.		9.57	1.53	13.40	16.38	19.19		—	
CHANGCHOW arr.		11.04	12.11	14.42	17.26	20.30		2.53	
dep.	6.20	11.14	12.23	14.52	17.36			3.06	
WUSIH .. arr.	7.24	12.14	13.33	15.41	18.24			4.01	
dep.	7.31	12.22	13.45	15.53	18.31			4.11	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	8.40	13.45	14.55	16.47	19.21			5.04	
dep.	8.46	13.51	15.18	16.55	19.28			5.12	
Kunshan	9.51	14.57	16.14	17.41	.. ..			—	
Nansiang	10.53	15.51	17.19	18.46	—		9.40	6.33	18.06
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	11.26	16.30	17.53	19.25	21.0		10.15	7.00	18.30

Up Tientsin-Pukow Line Connections Down

			Daily Mail
S.N.R.	SHANGHAI NORTH	dep.	R. 7.55
	NANKING FERRY	arr.	11 1
T.P.R.	PUKOW	dep	S. 15.30
	TSINANFU	arr.	7.56
		dep.	8. 6
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	18.13
T.M.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	17.00
	PEKING	arr.	19.50

			Daily Mail
P.M.R.	PEKING	dep	8.35
	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	arr.	11 10
T.P.R.	TIENTSIN CENTRAL	dep.	S. 12.0
	TSINANFU	arr.	2 . 1
		dep.	2 .31
	PUKOW	arr.	13.00
S.N.R.	NANKING FERRY	dep.	R. 14.20
	SHANGHAI NORTH	arr.	21.2

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS .....dep.	6.55	8.15	10.45	13.10	14.40	18.20	18.10	20.45	
KIANGWAN	7. 2	8. 2	11.12	13.37	15.07	18 47	18.37	1.12	
SHANGHAI NORTH ..... arr.	7. 0	8. 0	11.20	13.45	15.15	18 55	18.45	1.20	

SHANGHAI NORTH ....dep.	6.15	7.55	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	0.00	
KIANGWAN	6 24	46	10.16	12.2	14.11	15.41	17.46	20 1	
WOOSUNG FORTS .....arr.	6.50	8.10	10 40	12.35	14 35	16.05	18.00	2 .5	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 12th DECEMBER 1916

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAH KOU—"DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	102 Local	104 Fast	106 Slow	108 Coolie & Goods	D Local	E Local	110 Express	112 Local	B Local	I Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.		7.35	8.55	10 05			14.00			
Jessfield ..... dep.		8.00	9.20	10.30			14.25			
Siccawei ..... dep.		8.11	9.31	10.41			14 36			
Lunghwa Junction.... dep.		8.28	9.48	11.00			14.52			
		A. 104	B. 106	C. 108	D	E	F. 110	G. 112	H	I
Shanghai South....dep.		*8.00*	*9.20*	*10.30*	*11.20*	*13.35*	*14.30*	*16.10*	*16.46*	*18.00*
Lunghwa Junction..dep		*8.28*	*9.48*	*11.00*	*11.38*	*13.53*	*14.52*	*16.29*	*17.03*	*18.18*
Sunghiang ..... arr		9.09	10.47	12.00			15.26	17,37		
dep.		9.13	10.51	12.10			15 28	17.47		
Kashai ..... dep.		10.03	11 51	13.33			16.15	18.57		
Kashing ..... arr.		10 25	12 26	14.06			16 36	19.30		
dep.	7.20	10.35	12 36	14.16			16 46			
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.08	11 14	13 20	15.15			17.21			
Chang An..... dep.	9.00	11.49	14.04	16.10			17 55			
Hangchow..... arr.	10.26	12 43	15.16	17.37			18.42			
dep.	10.38	12 53	15 26	17.47			18.54			
Zah Kou..... arr.	11 00	13.09	15.45	18.15			19. 0			

STATIONS	O Local	P Local	101 Local	R Local	103 Fast	105 Slow	U Local	107 Coolie and Goods	109 Express	111 Local
Zah Kou..... dep.					6 45	8.10		8 55	14 15	16.00
Hangchow..... arr.					7.05	8 30		9 23	14.30	16.24
dep.					7.15	8.40		9 33	14.40	16.35
Chang An..... dep.					8.18	9 56		11.03	15.26	17.57
Yeh Zah..... dep.					8 52	10.40		12 30	5.57	18.50
Kashing ..... arr.					9 30	11.22		13 36	16.28	19.40
dep.			7.25		9 40	11.30		14.07	16 38	
Kashai ..... dep.			8.00		10.05	12.00		14 47	17.01	
Sunghiang ..... arr.			9.08		10 54	12.59		16.03	17.46	
dep.			9.18		10.57	13 03		16.13	17.49	

STATIONS	O	P	Q. 101	R	S. 103	T. 105	U	V. 107	W. 109
Lunghwa Junction.. dep.	*8.35*	*9.55*	*10.37*	*10.55*	*11.48*	*14.05*	*14.55*	*17.22*	*18.33*
Shanghai South....arr	*8.53*	*10.13*	*10.55*	*11.13*	*12.05*	*14.23*	*15.13*	*17.40*	*18.50*
Lungh a Junction.... dep.					11.44	14.08		17.19	18.29
Siccawei ..... dep.					11 56	14.15		17 31	18 41
Jessfield ..... dep.					12.07	14 27		17.42	18.52
Shanghai North .... arr.					12.30	14 50		18.05	19.15

KIANGSU BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	122	124	126	128	130	132
Kon Zen Chiao.. dep.	7 05	8.30	11.05	14.05	16.05	18.15
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.18	8.43	11.18	14 18	16.18	18.28
dep.	7.25	8.50	11.20	14.21	16.20	18.29
Hangchow..... arr.	7 35	9.00	11.30	14.31	16.30	18.37
dep.		9.05	11.35		16.37	
Zah Kou..... arr.		9.25	11.55		17.00	

STATIONS	121	123	125	127	129	131
Zah Kou..... dep.		9.40	12.20		17.15	
Hangchow..... arr.		10.00	12.40		17.35	
dep.	7.45	10.05	12 50	14.55	17.40	18 50
Ken Shang Mun. arr.	7.55	10.15	13.00	15.05	17.50	19 00
dep.	8.00	10.23	13.05	15.10	17.52	19.02
Kon Zen Chiao.. arr.	8 13	10.35	13.18	15.23	18.05	19.15

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

favored with instructions from

Mrs. George,

will sell by public auction at the

ORIENTAL HOUSE

No. 37 Yuhang Road

on

Today, the 10th January

commencing at 10 a.m.

the whole of the useful

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND REQUISITES.

R. W. HEIDORN & Co.
Auctioneers

The International Recreation Club.

KIANGWAN RACES

24th, 25th, 26th and 27th January

1st Saddling Bell at 11.15 a.m. daily.
Tiffin Intervals after 3rd Race each day. 1st Saddling Bell after Tiffin at 1.45 p.m. daily.

Admittance Ticket: $1.00 per day and $3.00 for the Meeting, obtainable at the Gate.

Tiffins: Tiffins will be served by Messrs. Shepherd and Yih Tse-shan after the 3rd Race of the day at the Race Course.

IT IS REQUESTED IN ORDER TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENTS, TO PURCHASE TIFFIN TICKETS NOT LATER THAN 20th JANUARY FROM Shepherd's Cafe, Yih Tse-shan and the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

Race Books: $1.00 (cloth cover) and $0.60 (Paper cover) each copy, obtainable at the Lee Hing Printing Co., No. 3 Szechuen Road, the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road and at the Gate.

Special Trains: 10.40 a.m. 11.30 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.25 p.m. 2 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. Chang,
Secretary.

12329

AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, the 18th instant, at 9.15 p.m.

"An Evening with Kipling"

by

MR. HENRY SCHLEE

Illustrating by Recitations from Kipling's Poems on "Empire," "War" and "Work," the identity of his ideals with those of the great Soldier.

Proceeds to go equally to Lord Kitchener's Memorial Fund

(The object of which is to provide for disabled Officers and Men who have suffered in the service of their Country)

and

The B. W. W. A. Sock Department

(All the socks are sent to Shanghai Volunteers).

Tickets, $2.00 each, to be obtained from Moutrie's, Astor House Hotel, and Palace Hotel.

Programmes 20 cents.

No Collections.

12328

The Best Shooting

near Shanghai is to be obtained at

HANGCHOW.

Pay a visit to the

NEW HOTEL; HANGCHOW

新新湖西州杭館旅

(WEST LAKE)

and we will send a man to show you the best shooting grounds. A good bag guaranteed.

Moderate rates

for the week-end or longer periods.

—BILL SMITH—

COCKTAILS.

YOU SHOULD HAVE IN YOUR HOME.
GORDON DRY GIN,
GORDON (RANGE BITTERS,
CINZANO VERMOUTH,
"UPPER CRUST" RYE.

Send for Recipes

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

NOTICE

The SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL, beg to announce that, MR. BARNES MOSS having retired from the Management of the North China Agency, on December 31st, 1916, it has appointed MR. W. D. McCALLUM, MANAGER for said territory, with Headquarters at Shanghai, this appointment to be effective as and from January 1st, 1917.

P.P. Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
W. A. HIGINBOTHAM,
Superintendent of Foreign Agencies.
Shanghai, January 8, 1917.

12331

Transfer of Agency

Hoong Shin Wharf Godown Co., Ltd.
LANIDU, POOTUNG.

I BEG to notify the public that I have relinguished the agency of the above concern as from the 1st January, 1917.

YU YA CHING.

Hoong Shin Wharf Godown Co., Ltd.
LANIDU, POOTUNG.

WE have been appointed agents of the above concern as from the 1st January, 1917. Clients, wishing to berth steamers and/or store goods, kindly apply to

The San Peh S. N. Co., Ltd.
8B Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Agents.

12289

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants

31 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices from Jan. 1st, 1916

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump)	$24.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	23 00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	24.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	18 00
Japan Coal (No. 2)	17.00
Japan Coal (No. 3)	16.00
Coke	16.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00

PITKIN'S MARVEL OIL

Marvel Oil, thus named because of the marvelous results obtained from its use.

We secured the prescription for this Marvelous Oil from a World-Famed Doctor. And in the most severe test any remedy was ever subjected to it was found that it gave positive relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Lameness in Chest, Irritation in Bronchial Tubes, Lame Back, Rheumatism (not inflammatory), Neuralgia, Colic, Stomach Ache, Dyspepsia, Bruises, Lameness, Stiff Joints, Ivory Poison, Chilblains, Insects' Bites, Dizziness, Headache, etc.

Should be in Everybody's Home 60 cents per bottle at Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road. Manufactured by J. M. Pitkin and Co.—Newark, N. Y. Tel. No. 3255.

THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives.

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860 Chinese Dept. No. 1625

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns

Business and Evening Clothes

THOM SHING

G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

"MODES DE PARIS"

90F Bubbling Well Road.

MDME. CECILE begs to announce that she has established a High-Class Tailoring & Outfitting Store at No. 90 Bubbling Well Road (opposite the Race Course). CLOAKS, COSTUMES and EVENING DRESSES a specialty. First-class work guaranteed. Prices moderate.

12216

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations

If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of **at least two thousand dollars,** after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds **have a surrender and loan value after two years,** the same as Life Insurance policies,

BUT

We give you a **Further Advantage** viz., **Our Monthly Drawings** which give you **an opportunity** to **get every month** a return of from **$12** to **$2,000.**

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr S.A Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,
General Manager.

The Telegraph Supply Department of The Ministry of Communications

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Telephone Materials for the Extension of the Tientsin Telephone System.

Conditions governing Tenders, Specifications and Drawings may be obtained from the undersigned on payment of a fee of five Mexican Dollars for each complete copy. This fee is not returnable.

27 Markham Road,
Shanghai, 2nd January, 1917.

HSU SHIH-PIN.
Manager.

12265

SECOND RUSSIAN 5½% WAR LOAN, 1916.

Issued at 95%.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are accepted by the Russo-Asiatic Bank in China and Japan up to the 13th January. 1917.

12189

THE ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

ANNOUNCES

that the usual

Wednesday Night Concert

has been

POSTPONED

to

Thursday Evening

12309

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2413

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

PROBATIONERS are required for the Home, who will devote themselves, during a period of training of three years, to the attainment of a knowledge of NURSING.

Particulars may be obtained from, and applications should be made to, the Matron at the Home.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.
Shanghai, January 4, 1917.

12279

Carpets and Rugs

MADE TO ORDER

Carpets and rugs of every description manufactured. Only Expert Workmen of Peking and Tientsin employed. Newest patterns and most artistic designs. Materials guaranteed to be of the best quality. Only the best Chinese colour, which remains ever fresh and will never fade, is used. Our goods have already established a wide reputation. Our factory is run on modern lines in every way, and we believe it is the first of its kind in Shanghai. Prices have been lowered. Foreign orders from abroad are solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.
Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs
French Concession.

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also every other variety of coal

	per ton
Hongay Anthracite Coal	$22.00
Hankow "	21.00
House Coal No. 1	15.00
House Coal No. 2	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 1	14.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2	13.00
Fire wood 60 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets	1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 28 The Bund.
11502

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

A BRITISH lady would like to meet with position as governess to young children. French and music. Excellent references. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

12324 J 10

EXPERIENCED steno-typist (lady) is open for immediate engagement. Please apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS.

12333 J 14

CHINESE compradore, regularly visiting the chief cities up to Anking, also Ningpo and Hangchow, desires to represent two Shanghai foreign firms, who will share the proportionate travelling expenses. Fixed salary required, and commission on all sales after payment received. Any necessary guarantee can be furnished. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

12281 J 10

GERMAN governess wants position. No objection to outport. Apply to Box 354, THE CHINA PRESS.

12298 J 10

WANTED, Young man open for engagement, speaks the Mandarin, Shanghai and several other Chinese dialects fluently. Has been traveling throughout China and experienced in mining, prospecting, and the general produce of China. Has knowledge of office work and a good general supervisor. Can undertake an agency or travel, and also well-connected with Chinese. Salary reasonable and good references. For particulars, please apply to Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

12285 J 12

AN executive (American), with speciality of developing markets, desires position with foreign firm in Shanghai or outports. Sufficient knowledge of Peking and Ningpo dialects to check interpretations. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

12284 J 12

POSITION wanted by a young man, neutral. Knowledge of shipping, Customs, imports and exports, typewriting. All references. Apply to Box 327, THE CHINA PRESS.

12231

STENOGRAPHY and typewriting, evenings, Saturday afternoons and Sundays, by competent American woman. Apply to Box 340, THE CHINA PRESS.

12263 J 10

MATRIMONY

YOUNG LADY (Ally), of good family, wishes to meet decent gentleman of middle age with view to matrimony. Earnest persons only need apply to "Confidence" c/o Box 366, THE CHINA PRESS.

12313 J 11

DANCING

INSTRUCTION given in all up-to-date ball-room dancing. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS.

12330

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST. Long-haired, brown retriever dog. Answers to name "Jack," Reward. Apply to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS.

12322 J 14

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Front room, with bathroom and verandah attached, to let.
Tel. 3482

9408

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

In No. 11, Large Sitting-room, Bedroom and Bathroom attached, facing Park, to be let from the 1st Jan. Suitable for a married couple.
'Phone 1946.

10070

Young Allen Terrace No. 1

Corner Chapoo and Quinsan Roads. TO LET, few large nicely furnished rooms, bathrooms attached, with and without verandah. Also one small room with bathroom.

12277

TO LET, cheap, furnished room, with bath, without board. Apply 3 Astor Terrace.

12326

TO LET: A flat consisting of front room, verandah, back-room, and bathroom. Please apply 19 North Szechuen Road.

12234 J 14

TO LET, at Hannen Road, from 1st February, flat of two rooms, front verandah, kitchen, bathroom, servants' quarters. Can be had furnished or unfurnished. Apply to Box 367, THE CHINA PRESS.

12315 J 10

TO LET, in private family, with or without board, one large and one small room, with bathroom attached. Furnished or unfurnished. 9 Boundary Lane.

12296 J 10

TO LET, two large rooms, both bathroom and verandah attached. Terms moderate. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.

12260 J 18

EDUCATIONAL

RUSSIAN lessons given by experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 363, THE CHINA PRESS.

12310 J 11

ADVERTISER, neutral, wishes to communicate with expert shorthand teacher for Pitman's lessons; must be close by the "Ewo Stable," Bubbling Well Road. Apply to Box 365, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

HOUSES TO LET

TO BE LET, house No. 4 Kwen Ming Road, four rooms, rent Tls. 24 monthly. Apply on the premises.

12317 J 11

TO BE LET, a house situated close to the French Park, containing 5 good rooms. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 369, THE CHINA PRESS.

12318 J 11

TO LET: No. 105 Avenue du Roi Albert, modern house, 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, flush closets, tennis court, occupancy February 1st, 1917. Tls. 125.00 per month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

12247 T. F.

18 RUE CORNEILLE, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water services, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis, to let, Tls. 125. Raven Trust Co., Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. Tel. 60.

12249 T. F.

TO LET, No. 448 Avenue Joffre, 9-roomed house, situated North-West corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd.

12248 T. F.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, on 1st of March, one small flat or four-roomed house. Particulars to Box 373, THE CHINA PRESS.

12321 J 12

RESIDENCE WANTED, with sufficient ground for garden and tennis court. Family of three. Reply, stating full particulars, to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

12261 J 10

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by a lady (French), room with bathroom attached, and board, in British family. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

12320 J 12

ENGLISH couple require a housekeeping flat (self-contained), or small house. Address, fullest particulars (including terms), to Box 364, THE CHINA PRESS.

12311 J 11

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, fast, accurate typist, who has her own machine and is able to take dictation. Knowledge of Chinese desirable, but not absolutely necessary. Permanent employment. Apply between 2 and 3, or after 5 p.m., Room No. 78, Kalee Hotel.

12312 J 11

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, second-hand electric motor, about 5 h.p., 200 volts. Apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

12332 J 12

FOR SALE, Ford Roadster, 1917 hood, wire wheels, demountable rims, first-class condition. Price $1,000. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

12325 J 13

FOR SALE, one Underwood typewriter, rebuilt machine, nearly new and in first-class condition. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

12334 J 12

WANTED, single-comb, white Leghorn pullets and yearling hens and Belgian hares. Quote lowest price. Address "Hare", care THE CHINA PRESS.

12327 J 13

MOTOR-CYCLES for sale, 1 N.S.U. twin, 5 h.p., Price Taels 300. 1 Peugeot, single, 2¾ h.p. Price Taels 125. For particulars, please apply to Box 326, THE CHINA PRESS.

12314

FOR SALE, brand-new Winchester 12-bore automatic shot-gun Price $85. Apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

12336 J 14

HALF-PART of foreign dispensary concern, $50,000, for sale. Apply to Box 360, THE CHINA PRESS.

12307 J 10

WANTED, a small but choice collection of Gramaphone Records, Victor for preference. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

T F.

LARGE HORSE, 7 years old, for sale. Apply to Box 361, THE CHINA PRESS.

12307 J 10